# The Union and Journal.

BE TRUE, AND FAITHFUL, AND VALIANT FOR THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES.

VOLUME XXIII. BIDDEFORD, ME., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867. NUMBER 38.



The Union and Journal

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

BUTLER & PLACE,

AT BIDDEFORD, ME.

TERMS: $2.50 per year, or $2.00 if paid within the year. $1.00 for six months. We will send a copy one year to any person getting up a club of five new subscribers, and sending $10.00 in advance. Delivered at any post office in the County free of postage.


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JOB PRINTING.

The JOURNAL STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT is fitted up with every facility for executing all kinds of Printing, from the common Card or Poster, to the nicest fancy or colored work, with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

## Business Cards.


J. E. BUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Solicitor in Bankruptcy.
Office 123 Main street.....BIDDEFORD, ME.
31

H. G. DEAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Solicitor in Bankruptcy.
Office 123 Main street.....BIDDEFORD, ME.
31

REDLON & BOND,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brass, Composition, German Silver, Tin and Zinc
CASTINGS.
☞ Babbitt Metal for Box Linings. ☜ SHIP WORK MADE TO ORDER.
Water Power Yard,
1y31 Biddeford, Me.

H. M. DAVIS,
DENTIST,
*No. 131 Main Street,*
BIDDEFORD.
Teeth filled in the most perfect and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, and warranted. 30tf

DR. JOHN A. HAYES,
Physician & Surgeon;
Examining Physician for Pensions.
OFFICE, CRYSTAL ARCADE, Up Stairs, (12) BIDDEFORD, ME.

S. K. & B. F. HAMILTON,
Counsellors at Law,
Union Block, Biddeford, Me.
Will give special attention to parties desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law.
S. K. HAMILTON. (17) B. F. HAMILTON.

JAS. M. STONE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
KENNEBUNK, ME.
Office over C. L. Dresser's store.

EDMUND WARREN,
Deputy Sheriff, Coroner,
Constable and Town Clerk,
KENNEBUNK, MAINE. } 12 { Office over the Telegraph Office.

WALLACE BRS. & CO.,
TANNERS & CURRIERS,
*Somerville, Saco, Me.*
The highest market price will be paid for Bark and Hides. Sole Leather direct from New York market. Manufacturers of Upper Leather and Calf Skins. Plastering Hair for sale. 1y23

J. B. NEALLEY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SOUTH BERWICK, . . . . MAINE.
46 OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE

ABIJAH TARBOX,
Constable and Detective Officer,
BIDDEFORD, MAINE.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention. 14

A. H. IRISH,
Pepperell Square, Saco,
has constantly on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices, a general assortment of
LUMBER;
Clapboards, Shingles, Laths, Pickets,
Oars, Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c., &c
Matched and Planed Boards. 1y13

H. H. BURBANK,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LIMERICK, MAINE,
WILL PROSECUTE CLAIMS AGAINST STATE AND UNITED STATES. 38

MASON & WEYMOUTH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Office, Hooper's Block, Liberty St.,
BIDDEFORD, MAINE.
LUTHER T. MASON. 44 GORHAM N. WEYMOUTH.

MOSES EMERY & SON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office Main (corner of Water) Street,
Saco, Maine.
M. EMERY, (6 G. A. EMERY.

N. W. DAY,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
WOULD inform the people of Biddeford, Saco and vicinity, that he has taken out license to sell at Auction for all who may favor him with a call. Also all kinds of *Second Hand Furniture bought and sold* on reasonable terms. Second hand Stoves of all kinds on hand. Cane-Seat Chairs rebottomed. Feather beds constantly on hand. Place of business Liberty street,
*No. 3 Gothic Block, Biddeford, Me.*
December 3d, 1862. 19tf

HARTLEY SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
G. FRANCIS ROBINSON, A. B., Kennebunk, Me.
The duties of the above named school will be resumed on
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1867,
and continue for a term of fourteen weeks. Application for admission to the School may be made *on or before* the morning of the 4th. No pupil received for less than the whole term, and no deduction made except in cases of certified and prolonged illness.
*Good behavior* and *fidelity* to work imposed are the requisites for continuance of membership.
Special attention paid to those desirous of being fitted for College.
REFERENCES.
Rev Mr. Swan.....Kennebunk.
Dr. O. S. Ross..... "
Capt. Jott Perkins..... "
Capt. W. B. Nason..... "
Wm. Lord.....
Mr. Enoch Cousens.....Kennebunkport.
2m*32


## Saco Advertisements.

Machine
*Stitching, Hemming, Tucking, Ruffling, Embroidering, &c., &c.,*
done with neatness and dispatch, at the
AGENCY OF
*Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Howe's, and Wilcox & Gibbs'*
SEWING MACHINES,
by an experienced lady operator. The Agent would respectfully announce that he has just moved into his new Office, *No. 2 Union Block*, where he would be happy to exhibit the above machines to all. Please call and examine the variety for yourselves before purchasing. Every machine warranted and kept in running order free from expense to the purchaser. Instructions given in the use of the Machines on all kinds of work.
*Needles, Thread, Shuttles, Bobbins, Springs, Oil, &c.*, constantly on hand. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. F. N. HODSDON, Agt.,
and Practical Sewing Machinist.
No. 2 Union Block, Saco. 3m29

J. W. SNOW, M. D.,
HAVING located himself in Saco, informs the citizens of Saco and Biddeford and its vicinity, that he will be ready to attend to the calls of his profession at all hours of the day and night. ☞ An experience of twenty years as physician and surgeon (a portion of the time in the army), he feels may entitle him to the confidence of those requiring medical or surgical aid.
He may be found at his *Office No. 73 Main St.*, next door east of the bridge, during the day, and at the Saco House during the night.
REFERENCES.—Surgeon-General Dale, Boston, Mass.; Benj. Cox, M. D., Salem, Mass.; Edward Pierson, M. D., Salem, Mass. 30tf27

A STORY
That is not Strange!
Men that have not had practical experience in a business that they are trying to carry on, find it very perplexing. So it is with our
CITY COUNCIL.
Never having anything of the kind to do before, they run in business that they never understand the first principles of; but the subscriber has no such against a snag that bothers them. So it is with men trouble, as he has served a regular apprenticeship at
MANUFACTURING HATS and CAPS,
and can supply the community with a better article than those who are not thus qualified.
Call at the store of
JAS. W. LITTLEFIELD,
and you will be sure to buy, because he has a splendid assortment of
SPRING STYLES
to select from, and is determined to sell
HATS, CAPS & FURNISHING GOODS
at very small profits. ☞ Remember the place, as you will save money by purchasing at
JAS. W. LITTLEFIELD'S,
56 Main St. Cor. of Water St., Saco.
April 26, 1867. 18


## Railroads, &c.


Portland, Saco & Ports'th R. R.

Summer Arrangement,
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1867.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

| | | | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PORTLAND for | Portsmouth & Boston, | | 8.40 | 2.55 |
| Cape Elizabeth | do. | do. | 8.52 | 3.08 |
| Scarboro', Oak Hill, | | do. | 9.03 | 3.18 |
| West Scarboro', | do. | do. | 9.10 | 3.25 |
| Saco, | do. | do. | 9.22 | 3.37 |
| Biddeford, | do. | do. | 9.30 | 3.45 |
| Kennebunk, | do. | do. | 9.53 | 4.08 |
| Wells, | do. | do. | 10.05 | 4.20 |
| North Berwick, | do. | do. | 10.20 | 4.35 |
| S. Berwick Junction B. & M. R. | | do. | 10.35 | 4.48 |
| Junct. Great Falls Branch, | | do. | 10.43 | 4.58 |
| Eliot, | do. | do. | 10.56 | 5.09 |
| Kittery, | do. | do. | 11.05 | 5.20 |
| Portsmouth arrive, | do. | do. | 11.10 | 5.25 |
| Boston, | do. | do. | 1.45 | 8 00 |

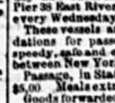
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOSTON | for | Portland, | at 7.30 | 3.00 |
| Portsmouth, | do. | do. | 10.30 | 5.30 |
| Kittery, | do. | do. | 10.05 | 5.35 |
| Eliot, | do. | do. | 10.17 | 5.47 |
| Junct. Great Falls Branch, | | do. | 10.28 | 5.58 |
| S. Berwick Junction B. & M. R. | | do. | 10.42 | 6.12 |
| North Berwick, | do. | do. | 10.57 | 6.26 |
| Wells, | do. | do. | 11.10 | 6.40 |
| Kennebunk, | do. | do. | 11.25 | 6.55 |
| Biddeford, | do. | do. | 11.43 | 7.15 |
| Saco, | do. | do. | 11.50 | 7.25 |
| West Scarboro', | do. | do. | 12.02 | 7.35 |
| Scarboro', Oak Hill, | do. | do. | 12.10 | 7.43 |
| Portland arrive, | do. | do. | 12.30 | 8.00 |

A Mechanics' and Laborers' Train will leave Biddeford daily, at 6.00 A. M., and Saco at 6.08, arriving in Portland at 6.40.
Returning, will leave Portland for Biddeford and intermediate stations at 6.10 P. M.
A Freight Train with Passenger Car attached, will leave Portland at 7.10 A. M., for Saco and Biddeford, and returning, leave Biddeford at 8.20 and Saco at 8.40 A. M.
☞ Fares are 5 Cents less when Tickets are purchased at the Office, than when paid in the Cars
FRANCIS CHASE,
SUPERINTENDENT.
PORTLAND, April 10th, 1867. 46tf


## Steamboats.


Fare Reduced to Boston.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
UNTIL further notice the Steamers of the Portland Steam Packet Company will run as follows:
Leave Atlantic Wharf for Boston every evening (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock.
Fare in Cabin.....$1 50
Deck fare.....1 00
Package Tickets to be had of the Agents at reduced rates.
Freight taken as usual.
May 22, 1866. (25) L. BILLINGS, Agent.

PORTLAND AND N. Y.
Steamship Company!
SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.



The splendid and fast Steamships **Dirigo**, Capt. H. SHERWOOD, and **Franconia**, Capt. W. W. SHERWOOD, will until further notice run as follows:
Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New York every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine.
Passage, in State Room, $5.00. Cabin passage, $5.00. Meals extra.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the Steamers as early as 3 P. M. on the day that they leave Portland.
For Freight or Passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Galt's Wharf, Portland.
J. F. AMES, Pier 38 East River, New York.
Portland, May 29, 1867. 49

Steamers for Portland.
NOTICE. Change of Time. On and after MONDAY, Sept. 10th, the steamers for Portland will leave foot of India Wharf, Boston, at FIVE o'clock instead of seven.
☞ Positively no freight received after 4 o'clock P. M.
☞ Shippers of freight will please notice the above hour, and no exceptions can be made, as promptness in sailing of the steamers is necessary.
38 WM. WEEKS, Agent.

Teachers' Blank Certificates
For sale at the Office of the Union and Journal.


## Miscellaneous.

### SHADOWS IN OUTLINE.

INTRODUCTION.

Depend upon it, life is a grim joke,—a fantastic admixture of the sublime and ridiculous. Look back upon your own career my friend, and see what a strange tangled weft it is. What smudges and blotches and patches there are in it! Every now and then, it is true, you see a gorgeous bit of pattern, full of graceful lines and curves; but do they not run into ridiculous twists and twirls and fantastic angles that burlesque the beautiful and travestie the sublime?

I offer you these three rough etchings of my own life by way of Illustration. Limned from nature, you may take them as untouched studies. They tell their own story, and leave something to the imagination besides.

I.—DAYBREAK.

A long, straggling, crooked street, with the shadow of the Elizabethan age upon it; a street with old gabled houses in it, and dark alleys; a street to wander about and ponder about. Nearly every shop was a museum of curiosities. The brokers of the city—the fine old city of Sevencross,—had settled down in Tick Street like a swarm of birds, and had made their nests in a line, after the fashion of the few antique swallows which had visited Tick Street from time immemorial.

The brokers' nests were varid by a few green grocers, who were tolerated because they were useful in supplying the others in potatoes and cabbages, dried fish and cucumbers. But no other foreigners to the tribe were permitted, except a Jew clothesman, who took up his station in a dark corner despite the most formidable opposition; and I question whether "Moshes," as he was called in derision, would have triumphed but for the triple-balled banner, which had a strange charm for the green grocers' wives of the quarter and other slatternly women from distant streets, who visited the Jew at all seasons with something under their aprons.

The brokers were a proud race, and a curious but, strange to say, they were under petticoat government, and, strange to say, under spinsterial government. Miss Whilemena Jinks was the chief of all the race, ond next to her came Miss Chalks. Both ladies were artists in their way, and supplemented brokering with artistic employment. Miss Jinks made wax figures and "tablows," as she called them, and Miss Chalks stuffed birds.

Miss Jinks, who wore red ribbons in her cap, rejoiced in a pale yet persistent moustache, and was given to bursting the hooks of her dress behind, did a fair amount of business in all those miscellaneous articles of furniture which are often to be picked up cheap at sales by auction by the professional bidder who bids and bids his time; who is the first to put in appearance beneath the shadow of the auctioneer's rostrum, and the last to leave the place. Miss Jinks had a fierce, quick way of bidding, too, which was said to be highly successful, and which was looked upon as a wonderful gift by her numerous colleagues. Some of them went so far as to say that her moustache had been a fortune to her, but they never went into any detailed reasons for this assertion.

The truth is, Miss Jinks had a masculine domineering way with her, and was an energetic woman, continually fighting and asserting herself. She was perpetually announcing her birth and parentage, and demonstrating her superiority both in learning and wealth.

"My father, ath I have thaid before, wath a merchant in thith very city, and a boarding-school education was mine from a child, with use of the globes and woolwork; and when I came to years of discretui, I copied his contracts, and kept his ledger, and it is not for those who have been brought up otherwise to compete with one that has."

There was no gainsaying this from a woman of forty, who looked at you with a pair of fierce gray eyes, and who flourished a brawny arm, that could caisily have struck you to the earth if you had.

"It's all very well for you Chalkses and others to set themselves up, and make out that they have real geenteel ideas, but they are not to be had for two pence a week at a charity school, no more than real mahogany is to be bought for the price of deal. Your Chalkes may think it elevating to stuff birds and put glass eyes in their poor weak heads; but it's for them as knows what true art is to snap their fingers at such rubbish. What do you say, Arthur?"

That was your humble servant. I was Arthur: I Arthur Westwood. When this little outbreak of temper on the part of Miss Jinks occurred, I had been engaged for more than a week to assist in painting her wax figures. My father and mother were "poor but industrious," as the story books put it, and my five shillings a week formed an important addition to the general stock we had.

Miss Jinks had three rooms set aside for her "Gallery of Arts," her "Wonders in Wax," to which her customers were admitted without charge, and which she contemplated removing at some future day to the great metroplis. Her fingers were about the size of the ordinary Punch puppets, and they were all her own manufacture. There were among them kings and queens and princes of all climes; poets and generals; pickpockets and murderers; and a model of every bird, beast and reptile, copied from a large folio edition of "Goldsmith's Animated Nature." Some of the figures were grouped in tableaux, and others were stuck up in single file. There was Daniel in the lion's den, and Moses holding up the serpent; Napoleon at St. Helena; the coronation of Queen Victoria; the trial of a bandit chief; the capture of a negro; and Byron bidding adieu to his native hills.

Some of these groups were enclosed in glass cases. Miss Jinks set more value upon the Scripture pieces, and she had succeeded, by means of a pair of old clock wheels, a piece of string, and a handle, in making Daniel nod his head to an apoplectic lion, and by the same appliances the snake was made to spin round and round; but Miss Jinks explained to her friends and admirers that she soared above mere tricks of this sort, and had only introduced mechanism just to show what might be done; her great object was to imitate nature in all its beauteous forms and colors; and she hoped she had succeeded,—to say nothing of the correct costumes of the periods.

When persons of more than ordinary position, after making a purchase, were induced to visit the gallery, Miss Jinks would quietly slip behind a curtain in the third room, and perform sundry well-known airs on the old square piano, which she had bought at the sale of the boarding school establishment where she was educated, and upon which she had learnt the five-figured exercise. Miss Jinks was a lover of order and harmony. She liked all things to be in keeping, she said; and so, when her visitors were looking at Daniel, she struck up the Old Hundredth with impossible variations; "Rob Roy" accompanied the bandit scene, and "God save the Queen," the coronation.

The figures were marvels in the way of eyes and arms. The former were always very wide open, and the latter usually fixed in a painful assertion of assumed authority. Napoleon was looking through his glass at a soldier who was close to him; and Queen Victoria was sitting very jauntily on a pasteboard throne, nursing her sceptre in a very maudlin fashion, amongst a crowd of rickety, drunken, spongy-looking lords and dukes, and generals, and bishops; some with drawn swords, others with their hands upon their hips, striking magnificent attitudes. Byron was sitting up in a boat all alone, with his shirt-collar undone, and his native hills were rising up a few inches from the shore, and in a very threatning attitude; whilst in the lion's den, at the coronation, at St. Helena, and in the wilderness, birds and beasts and reptiles were flying and prowling and creeping about in all the glory of blue, and red, and green, and yellow, with golden heads, and tails, and eyes, and legs, and feet of the most varied and gorgeous hue. Miss Jinks loved plenty of color. "Nature has not stinted it, and no more will we, Arthur; so just give that peacock another touch of blue, and give the lizard a green topping."

And in that little room where the figures received their final touches of color, I, Arthur Westwood, received the gorgeous spinster's instructions, and carried them out. Few fellows would believe that this was my first introduction to art. My instructress had, as I have said, a tremendous eye for color, and she was always anxious that it should be understood she was an amateur. Art was not her profession, neither was it a necessity to her on the score of money; it was her hobby, her recreation, and she never failed to explain all this upon all occasions.

"Your Chalkses and such like may pretend to be brokers and furniture dealers and conniseers of articles of virtue, but it is one thing to do that as a profession, and live by it, and another to stuff birds and all sorts of filthy things, and really get your bread and cheese by that; though why I should say bread and cheese when it is well-known that the Chalkses mostly dine off the bodies of the beasts and birds which they stuff, the process is well known, but it is not for me to say nothing against my neighbors, and so never mind that, Arthur, but look to the color, and don't be afraid of your blue and reds. If nature makes a thing blue, why nature means it to be real blue, and so make it as blue as you can, Arthur."

It was a strange world, this new world which opened up to me at Jinks's; quite a world of wonder and romance. To be allowed to revel in Goldsmith's book, and the history of England, a book of fairy tales, eastern legends, and Byron's poems; and not only to look at the pictures, but to paint models from them, and have real paints and brushes! This was something beyond all my childish dreams; and to have five shillings a week for such glorious amusement! There was something so marvellously romantic about the whole thing, that half my time I could not help believing that Miss Wilhelmena Jinks was an eccentric genii, who lavished favors upon me from pure good-nature.

A room all to myself, and paints all to myself, and all the contents of a Noah's ark done up in wax to paint and fasten feathers upon, and rows of dolls waiting for their cheeks to be rouged! It was quite a little paradise. When I went home to dinner every day, I walked along the streets with my studio and paints and pictures continually in my poor little noddle.

All very ridiculous; and yet that made me a painter. Ay, and more; my being an artist was the means of introducing me to her who made such a change in the tangled weft of my tangled life, that I may exhibit it fairly, in proof of the grim ridiculous blending of pain and pleasure, and greatness and littleness, in the weft which we complete at last.

The time soon came, you may be sure, when I discovered that my spinsterial angel was anything but a goddess. I was hardly twelve years old when I found that I was living in a fool's paradise, and that all the visitors made fun of Miss Jinks and her *petit* artist. O, that I could have gone on in my ignorance, blissfully painting puppets! When my father became well off, I went to school, and learnt to be ashamed of the name of Jinks, though I imbibed my love of art at that muddy source in Tick Street, where the morning of my life first broke in such glories of blue, and carmine, and amber.

II.—TWILIGHT

No, I would not part with that paletts for a hundred pounds. I am not rich, either, Heaven knows that! I have painted for years and years, and old Tandy, the dealer, takes a sufficient number of pictures from me to make my income enough for an old bachelor. But a hundred pounds, no, not a thousand, would buy that poor little palette, with the dried up patches of color upon it,—*her* palette.

I was a young fellow when first I knew her. She was a member of a drawing-class which I established in the northern city. You don't know the city? A quaint old monkish place to dream away a life in; a city with a cathedral and a castle which the sun lights up in a thousand strangely beautiful ways; a city fully represented by those ecclesiastical and feudal buildings, which stand on a high hill overlooking the Wear. Mr. Beverley has put many a bit of the banks of this same water into his magnificent Drury Lane scenery. But how I wander. Let me see, I was talking about that palette of Edith's.

She was an orphan, and lived with a maiden aunt in the college yard. Such eyes! That sketch of mine which hangs by the fireplace does not come within a thousand miles of their sparkling depth. And her brown hair deftly twined over her forehead. I fancy I can see her now, bending over her work and struggling as in her childish desperation.

"I shall never be able to draw her any better," she said, her pretty lips pouting, and a tear trickling down her fair cheek; "but I really think I have an eye for color."

"An eye for color!" I remember saying to myself; "an eye for love,—an eye to make a man happy all his days."

But I was a young fellow then, susceptible and enthusiastic, and I fell in love with Edith Viner almost the first moment I saw her.

"And I am determined I will do something; I feel that I could make such a picture if I only knew how to convey my own ideas and impressions."

"Make a picture! Yes, as pretty a one as ever adorned canvas," I said, on the impulse of the moment.

"Now *you* are laughing at me," she said, sadly, not taking my compliment, nor noticing the blush on my face. "Everybody laughs at me. Aunt calls me stupid, and the girls in the class nudge each other and titter at what they call my impossible trees and eccentric animals."

"I was not laughing, I assure you, Miss Viner," I said, seriously; "I should be the last to laugh at you, I who admire you so much, and—"

She had remained behind after the class had broken up, and her sweet, confiding manner to me was irresistible. I fear I forgot my position as tutor entirely. I stammered out some hurried, silly declaration of love, and felt as if my very existence depended upon the effect it would make. I can remember the sensation now, gray old bachelor as I am: and I have not forgotten the awful feeling of chagrin and disappointment at the ringing laugh which greeted my outburst of romance.

"Why, what a silly young man you must be, Mr. Westwood. It is really too absurd. Here am I, anxious that you should teach me how to paint, and you actually begin to talk about love, like Don Quixote, or a person in a play."

And the lively, arch, round, supple, bright-eyed girl laughed again with intense amusement. I was piqued; she had made me look foolish; she had ridiculed my tenderest hopes. I had pictured something quite different from this, and had seen myself, by her desire, suing for her hand at the feet of that old griffin, her aunt, in the cathedral close.

"Now don't be so silly any more, Mr. Westwood., and I will promise never to mention what has occurred. It is too absurd, you know."

"Well, perhaps it is," I said, without understanding her, but with an intense sense of being absurdly foolish.

"There," she said, passing from the subject with the supremest indifference, "please to look at that, and tell me if you think I shall ever paint, and will you teach me? I have asked aunt, and she is willing to fit me up a studio of my own."

From beneath her cloak she produced a bit of oil color,—a pool reflecting the drooping branches of a beech tree. It was an autumn sketch, full of rough unstudied effects of light and shade that for a moment astonished me mightily. There was evidence of the amateur; but the vigor, the depth of tone of the unstudied touches were almost startling.

"This is yours?" I said, coldly.

"Yes," she said, bending her head and looking confused.

"It is very clever; you will paint," I said.

"O, thank you, thank you, Mr. Westwood," she said, looking up with great earnestness. "I was afraid you would laugh at it; aunt called it a red and yellow daub."

Here is her secret, then, I thought. Her genius has made itself manifest to her; she is under its persistent influence.

"I would give the world to paint. I *will* succeed, and you must help me."

I did help her, during many a happy, happy hour, in that studio overlooking the river, and in the dear old Greta woods, and on the grand Teesdale moors. That bit beneath Tito by the fireplace is a study she made under my eye in the bed of the Tees. Notice the rock down beneath the water, the liquid-amber stream, which Sir Walter Scott sung about. Something like color, that.

In less than twelve months she painted far better than her tutor, who, before half that time, was her slave in everything. I have sat and watched her, and loved her like a young fellow can love, and she knew it. But if ever there was the faintest attempt at pointed homage on my part, she would pooh-pooh the whole thing with an indifference to my feelings which often struck me as heartless in the extreme. Sometimes I went home half mad with rage and wounded pride, and determined to leave the place forever; but morning brought hope, and longing to see Edith, longing to be at her side, to hear her speak, ay, if only to wince at her cynical laugh, and her oft repeated saying, that "love was the greatest nonsense she had ever heard of,—painting the grandest of the arts."

I never could comprehend her. By degrees I came to think of her in the light of a sort of intellectual Undine, before the human soul tempered the waywardness of the fairy. She seemed to possess everything that makes woman lovely and loveable, but the one thing above all others the most essential,—a woman's heart.

One morning I received a note from her aunt, in which I was informed that the lessons must cease, as Miss Viner was going to leave the northern city.

I hurried to the house, and met on the door-step a big, moustached, dark fellow.

I asked for Miss Viner, as usual. She came running down stairs; and at her call of "Edward! Edward, dear!" the gentleman turned round and followed her into the drawing-room.

"Come in, Mr. Westwood; pray come in," she said. "Let me introduce you to Captain Howard, of the Bombay Artillery. Mr. Westwood, Captain Howard."

We bowed stiffly to each other, and I looked for an explanation.

"I see you are puzzled, Mr. Westwood. To-morrow, Captain Howard is to be my husband, and we leave here *en route* for India, the next day."

"I shall not attempt to describe my feelings; I fear they were made apparent at the time. Anger and contempt had, surely, some share in the expression of my poor stupid face on that occasion; but I could only see cool indifference on Edith's.

I turned to go away, but Miss Viner prevented me.

"Here," she said, "is a little present before I go. I hope you will treasure it,—my palette. I shall never paint again."

There was something peculiarly sad in the tone of voice in which she said, "I shall never paint again."

The next day she had left the old city with her husband. How I wished myself a boy again, painting puppets in that little back room in the western city! I have painted many a one since, for that matter.

By the way, I have lately learnt that when Miss Jinks died, the Chalkses purchased the "Gallery of Arts," and combined the two establishments. How little we know who will step into our shoes when we are gone! Perhaps our greatest enemy may quietly seat himself in our own chair in the favorite fireside corner. Thank Heaven! science cannot penetrate the future. We look upon the tangled weft as we pin it; but we know nothing of the lines, and curves, and broken threads to come.

III.—EVENING.

A jilted old bachelor, am I? Well, if you like, that is my character. And I am silly enough to hang on to the garment of memory, and make a fool of myself over an old palette that belonged to a little schoolgirl.

I often wonder if she saw the notices of my works in the papers. Of course she did. They got all the journals at Bombay. Hard work is a good thing when you are in trouble. Some fellows labor away on claret; some work, as they say, on beer only; some on a dry pipe. I worked on a dry heart-breaking sorrow. I had filled my very soul with one face; and, all at once, the image was not only gone forever but I discovered its utter worthlessness.

Edith was to me a narrow, selfish heartless woman; a siren, who had tempted me to wreck and ruin. My soul had yearned to her, not only in love but admiration. She was a genius, born with a speciality for art. She was the sublime thing which seemed all at once to spring up out of a ridiculous past. All my vague romantic passions encircled her, and I loved her like,—well, like an artist who is young and poor will love.

And I could not help treasuring that palette for the sake of our happy days, and in memory of that one sad look which came into her eyes and voice at parting. Did she really regret her choice? Could she have been unduly influenced? had she any choice in the matter?

Many a long year afterwards, when I had made my mark, and got beyond Tandy the dealer, (perhaps you remember his place behind the Haymarket?) a young lady called upon me. There was a dark old Indian woman with her, who courtesied very low.

"Mr. Westwood, I believe," said the young lady, a fine well-grown woman of about twenty, and dressed in deep mourning.

"Yes," I said, offering her a seat.

"My name is Howard," she said. "I have recently arrived from Bombay."

I felt my heart beating strangely, and the blood rushing into my stupid old face. I could see the likeness to Edith. It was particularly noticeable in the full dark grey eyes.

"My mother said I was to tell you—"

"Is she still alive?" I ventured to ask for the suspense was awful.

The girl shook her head, and the tears came into her eyes, as she said, "I am an orphan."

Something brought the little palettee to my mind, and its poor faded patches of color, and I think there were tears in my own eyes too.

"I was to give you this packet, and tell you that I was christened Edith Westwood."

"God bless you!" I exclaimed; and she came and nestled in the trembling old arms which I stretched towards her.

She knew the story of my life.

Edith Viner had really loved the poor painter. (How all the sunshine of the northern city came back to me in a moment!) But she had been engaged to Captain Howard before she saw me,—engaged almost from childhood, and their hands had been joined at her father's bedside when he lay dying.

She had steeled her heart to her fate; but whilst she was free, my society had a fascination for her which she could not overcome. At last she strove to make me hate her; and that morning's encounter when last I saw her was to give the final blow to my liking. She nearly broke her own heart in dealing it, but the die was cast.

True to her last words, she had never painted again. Alas! she, too, had known no happiness. Her husband, I gleaned afterwards, in quiet interviews with the daughter, was a gay, selfish fellow, who met with a dishonorable death.

So our two lives were blighted; and now you understand what a big sorrow it was which I had been doing battle with by hard work. And if you like to call me a jilted old bachelor, you may; but I still cling to that *petit* palette and the memories that surround it.

In the hands of fate we are all as much puppets as were those absurd wax figures in the hands of Miss Jinks, whose idols fell into the possession of her deadliest foes.

Edith Westwood Howard was my ward, bless her heart! And she appeared like an angel at my fireside for a few short months. She is Mrs. Lloyd Craven, now, and a mother, too; and her children call me great-grandpa in fun, laugh at my wheel-chair, and call it great-grandpa's little perambulator.

Have not the ridiculous and the sublime been strangely mixed up in my life? Last night, I dreamt I was one of the Tick Street puppets, very white and very cold, with an old palette by my side with faded spots of yellow and red and brown upon it. And when I awoke I was sitting in my perambulator, as the children call it, with several people around me; and somebody said, "He is a very old man," and another said, "Ah, he'll never paint any more."

And then I was in the northern city again, where *she* said she would never paint again. It seemed as if memory was kind to me, and I got up and went to my room, and asked for her palette; and there I sit in the evenings, and smoke and chat with Lloyd Craven, who is at the top of the tree, they say. He is engaged upon a picture now, called "Evening." There is a bit of a shingly river in it, an old man, a gray cathedral tower amongst some trees, and the sun is setting in the west. It is pleasant to talk to Craven about the twilight and the evening, and I want him to paint an unused palette by the side of the old man, and an easle with a half finished picture upon it; then Edith, his wife, peeps in and laughs at us, and we nod at her and go on smoking; and so the evening passes, and the long dark night comes on.

### NASBY IN NEW ORLEANS.

THE PLEASANT EFFECT OF THE REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN.

NOO ORLEENS, Aug. 22, '67.

I wuz settin oll so pleasant in the Postoffic last nite, a musin onto the muterbility uv human affairs, when I reseeved the follerin despatch, per boy on a mule, from the stashun:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1867.

*To P. V. Nasby, &c.:*

Hev determined to be President or nothin. Shel remove Stanton, immejitly thereafter Sheridan, and ultimately the ballance ov em. Go to Noo Orleens and make this knone to our frends. Draw on the general funds for expenses. A. J.

Wat a thrill run throo me as I red this! I never felt so good but once before in my life. I was in an inteerier town in Massachusetts four days, where the most stimulatin beverage was root beer. The occashun when I felt better than I did on the reseet of that dispatch, was the identikle minnit I struck Noo York, and stood before a bar.

I left immejitly, and after a pleasant journey, reached Noo Orleens.

I hed no trouble in finding them to whom I wuz accreditited. If there's a divinity which doth hedge a king, ther must be suthin also in the face of a troo Dimocrat which betrays him. I wuz phollered to my hotel by a crowd uv the first men of the city, and when they saw my name on the register the scene was terriffic. They knode me! they knode my comin wasn't for nothin, and afore I hed time to say nay, I was hurrid to the "Lost Koz" club rooms, and made an onorary member for life, incloodin the freedom of the bar, which privilege I prized.

"Wat nooze from Washington?" shouted they all, with one ackord.

"Calm yourselves!" said I, impressively, "and restrain your emotions. Four days ago I reseeved this,"—and I red um the dispatch. Never shell I witness another such a scene. Old men danced like youth, while young men wept like women.

"Eckskuse us, sir," sed one "this weepin is onmanly; but ah, did you know wat I hev suffered! Sence last Joon, a year, I hevn't killed a nigger nor a preecher, and hev only knocked two uv 'em down, and for them two was imprisoned for three months. But, thank God, I'm free agin—I'm free!" and he fell onto my neck and asked me to take a drink with him, wich, fearin the effex uv irretashun on him, in his present eggsitable state uv mind, I did.

I wuz askt ef I hed ever been in Noo Orleens, and on sayin that I hedn't my frend accompanied me to the many objeks uv interest in the city.

"Here," said he, "is the buildins in wich Beast Butler receeved the surrender uv the city, and where he signed the order for the hanging uv Mumford. Subsekently, in this same room, the tother beast, Sheridan, took his orders from Mayor Munro and Abell.—Ha! ha! 'twuz retribution," and he smiled grimly sevral minnits. "Here is the hall where Dostie and his Ablishen hordes gathered over a year ago, and from which Dostie was carried a corpse. At that angle in the bildin I, with this good rite hand, slew three niggers and a Burow teecher. Rite here, where we are standin, a cart containin the killed came along. I wuz eggitated and infuriated at their obstinacy in holdin the Convenshun. In my revolver there wuz one load—in the cart under the corpses wuz a nigger groanin. I mounted the cart and turned over the corpses—the wounded nigger hed on a bloo cote—inflamed with rage at the site, I pulled the trigger and he groaned no more."

"Glorious sperit!" sed I, in eggstacy, wringing his hand.

"Just in front uv wher we stand thirty odd niggers wuz killed, and one or two uv them Burow teechers. It don't become me to say how many I killed, but I wan't idle. In three weeks thereafter, I received my pardon from the President, and am now thank God, a citizen."

By this time we reached the Club again, and for ours I lissened to tails of oppreshun on the part of the military satraps which maid my blud run kold. A sityzen had shot a nigger, and forthwith he wuz tore frum the buzum of hiz phamily and inkarserated into a common prisun! Another man's wife had throwed a buckit uv bilin water over a wench in the street, of which the purverse chreetur dide, and she, two wuz arestid. Policemun had ben discharged for refewsin to arrest men whoose spirits coodent brook nigger eqwality, and who had banged 'em about somewhat, and uthers had bin dismist for hurrahing fur Jeff Davis and phulin down phedral phlags. There had b

# Union and Journal.

J. E. BUTLER, EDITOR. J. F. PLACE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BANKRUPTCY FOR YORK CO.

BIDDEFORD, ME., SEPT. 13, 1867.


No notice will be taken, at this office, of anonymous communications. The name and address of the writer must be given, *not for publication*, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

**Subscribers** are requested to examine the date on the printed colored slip attached to their paper, as this indicates the time to which the subscription is paid. For instance, "1May68," means that the subscriber has paid to May 1st, 1868. When a new payment is made, *this date* will be *immediately altered* so that the *label* is a constant **Receipt in Full** for the time which the subscriber has paid. Subscribers in arrears are requested to forward the sums due, immediately.

**The Law of Newspapers.**

1. All subscribers who do not give *express notice* to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the post office to which they are sent, they are held responsible until their bills are settled and their papers ordered to be discontinued.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the post office, or ordering it and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of fraud

## THE ELECTION.

The result of the election has taken every body by surprise, and none more than those who are so elated by their gains. The Republicans knew that there was much dissatisfaction in the party on the extreme legislation of last winter, but they hardly expected such a loud report at the polls on Monday, thinking that those disaffected must see and comprehend the terrible evils which threatened the country through the administration of Johnson. But we were not wholly unprepared for the result in this county. The canvass as returned to our County Committee we figured in their rooms two weeks before the election, as throwing the county into the hands of our opponents by one hundred and twenty-one majority. At this time of writing, the figures actually give them one hundred and seven majority! This result in the committee rooms was arrived at by giving them all that were returned as "doubtful," an estimate never considered trustworthy; but it may so be considered hereafter, whenever rum is called in question:

We have lost four counties, and our majority for the gallant Chamberlain is reduced from 27,000 to 12,000 or 13,000, and that is the extent of our local injury. On examining the returns it will be seen that the difference in the result between last year and this, is, not so much the gain in the copperhead vote, as it is a loss in our vote. The figures do not greatly differ from the returns in 1865, save in the large cities, and the actual gain in their vote throughout the State will be not over 3000 from the vote of 1865. However, that is all too large, not particularly for local matters, but for the injury it will do the loyal cause throughout the land wherever the issue of our election is not known. The gigantic Demagogue at the White House will hail it as a support of his policy, and good men have more to lament for this cause than any other.

But how much have the copperheads to congratulate themselves! The Republicans have elected their Governor by what in any State, except Vermont and Massachusetts, is considered a large and handsome majority. They have elected four-fifths of the Senate and two-thirds of the House, and have secured twelve out of sixteen counties, while the cops have the satisfaction of knowing that Maine will cast an overwhelming majority for the Republican President next year! This crumb of comforting assurance they have, that a party that had an issue forced on them which they did not adopt, but from which they could not get away, has strength to battle against fearful odds, and yet thrash them at this and the future election, the most important of all.

A cable dispatch says that Russia has demanded that the Sublime Porte shall cede Crete to Greece and guarantee the equality of the Christians, and it is said this is Russia's ultimatum, to be answered within ten days. The sublimity of the Porte is in somewhat of a precarious condition and war is inevitable. But how will France and England, who fought Russia on a similar issue in the Crimea, regard the demand? It is safe to say that England will not join in the war, but leave France and Austria to fight against Russia and Prussia the latter being an ally of Russia. The "sick man of the East" is again threatened with a fever, and it now looks as though the doctors could not save him. The answer to Russia's demand will be looked for with much anxiety.

The Republican Convention of Massachusetts has nominated Gov. Bullock by a large vote, 738 majority. The rest of the State ticket was nominated unanimously. A resolution was adopted that as prohibition upon the liquor question was never made a part of the policy of the Republican party, it should not be taken up at this time. That the only test of Republicanism is upon national matters. This action is endorsed by the prominent temperance men of the Bay State.

Senator Sumner has recently been indulging in a library room talk of men and things in which he does not express much confidence in the ability and integrity of our Senator Fessenden, and says Mr. F. has a soft side for Johnson. It is true that Senator F. is not in advance of the political opinions of his party at home, but that he is not in cordial sympathy with their ideas and fully up to what they expect of him, is not true.

The California election has gone for the copperheads by 6000 majority, and the Republicans lose a U. S. Senator thereby.—This is another warning against local divisions, the Republicans in that golden State, which now does not look as golden as it did, being divided into two factions, with two tickets in the field. The State has a very large majority of Republican voters, and can be counted sure for Gen. Grant for the next President.

Herschel V. Johnson, of Douglas and Johnson notoriety, is the right bower of Andrew, just as though one Johnson was not enough for the American people to endure for the next century, unless he is better than the one we now have.

In two years one tenth of our national debt has been liquidated. The first tenth was harder than will be the next eighth.

We devote considerable space this week, to an important paper, the opinion of Judge Tapley in the habeas corpus case as indicated. The petitioner under age enlisted at Portsmouth, after, as he says, being plied with liquor, and the case was brought to take him out of the hands of the Government. As this is, if we mistake not, the first decision of the kind in this State, we have given it in full, as its importance demands. Wm. H Hackett, Esq., of Portsmouth, appeared for respondent.

Mr. Dolby, the agent of Mr. Charles Dickens, returned to London Tuesday. He came to this country to see what arrangements could be perfected and the probability of the success of the readings He has been assured by eminent literary gentlemen, journalists and others, that Mr. Dickens will be warmly welcomed, and that our people will appreciate the entertainment which it is proposed to provide.

A letter has been received from Thos. W. Ward, late Collector of Customs at Corpus Christ, Texas, in which he says: "The town has lost by yellow fever, this summer, one-twelfth of its inhabitants. All the officers of the customs have been down with the dreadful scourge, and every doctor and apothecary in the place have died. The town looks like the city of the dead."

The New York *Herald*, that has gone over to the support of Johnson, asks him to resign his office, "as that one act will give him a victory over his opponents." Bad men rarely die, and never resign, and our merry-andrew is not going to prove the exception to this time honored Jeffersonian maxim. Should he choose to do so, however, the people will feel equally resigned.

The Spiritualists' meeting at Cleveland, has adjourned. A resolution was passed recommending reform in ladies' costumes. A report condemning spiritualistic manifestations like those of the Davenport Brothers as arrant knavery, created great wrangling, and was laid over until next year.

The barn and dwelling house of Daniel G. Thompson of North Yarmouth, were burned on Monday night. The contents of the house were saved. Everything in the barn was lost—hay, farming tools, swine, &c. The fire is supposed to have been caused by boys who were playing in the barn.

The Copperhead members of the Washington bar met on Tuesday to take final action on the course of Judge Fisher in expelling Bradley from practicing at the bar. They ended in a fizzle. There was no quorum present, and an adjournment until Oct. 1 was made.

Little Phil arrived in St. Louis on Monday night, and the reception was the grandest ever witnessed in that city. The torch light procession was over two miles long and numbered 10,000 persons. Johnson will soon get his fill in tabooing those whom the people delight to honor.

Gen. McClellan, it is said, has been telegraphed to come home immediately to bolster up Johnson's administration. At last accounts the General was trying to decide whether to come or not, the roads at Baden being hardly dry. P. S. The report is denied.

Southern papers, in commenting on the Amnesty Proclamation, generally agee that it does not give those pardoned the right of suffrage. They maintain that amnesty restores all of their rights except those excluded by special legislation.

It is stated that the President's friends have telegraphed for Gen. McClellan to come to Washington, the design being in some way to identify him with the Johnson administration.

The jury in the *Democrat Standard* case, which was destroyed by a mob on account of its treason have been discharged, being unable to agree. The Bangor *Democrat* has another pal in affliction.

General Pope has designated the 1st of October as the day for the Convention election in Alabama. It is predicted that the State will show a Republican majority of fifty thousand.

Gen. Steedman declares that he is not a candidate for the War Office; he is a fiery steed, but evidently does not dare trust himself as an executive officer to command Grant. This we take for granted by his declining the office.

Brown and Hamill have had another boat race at Newburg, and Hamill caught an aquatic fowl from Brown, and won the stakes. The collision was at the turning stake.

The clamor for the retirement of Seward from the Cabinet still continues, and it is not improbable that Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, may be recalled to take Seward's place.

The city of Roxbury, in Massachusetts, is *non est*, but is now part of the "Hub." This makes Boston the fourth city in size in the country.

Gen. George Washington Morgan is lecturing the people of Ohio on manhood. He is too unfamiliar with his subject to succeed.

A Delaware man, who some years ago cut up and roasted a negro, taking the right hand home with him as a trophy, recently committed suicide.

Mr. Foster of Millbridge, Me., committed suicide as a relief from business difficulties.

Cholera and yellow fever are making terrible ravages in some of the Gulf States, Texas and Louisiana.

E. Cady Stanton and Lucy Long Stone have gone to Kansas to stump the State for female suffrage, An interesting situation.

Horace Greeley has delivered an agricultural address at Saratoga Springs. Bennett used to call him "a galvanized squash."

Gov. Helm of Kentucky died on Sunday, Lt. Gov. Stevens will manage the helm of State until a special election can be held.

The cops. claim to have carried York, Lincoln, Knox and Aroostook counties.

## THE MAINE ELECTION.

### Chamberlain Elected by 12,000 MAJORITY.

### Twenty-four out of Thirty-one Senators REPUBLICAN!

### THE REPUBLICANS PROBABLY HAVE TWO-THIRDS OF THE HOUSE!

### Large Falling Off in the Loyal Vote.

### WE LOSE FOUR COUNTIES, AND CARRY TWELVE!

Returns from 170 towns give Chamberlain 30,774 Pillsbury 21,676, majority 9,098, indicating a majority in the State of near 13,000. Below will be found returns from a number of towns heard from:

| | 1866. | | 1867. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chamberlain | Pillsbury | Chamberlain | Pillsbury |
| Alfred, | 166 | 152 | 172 | 133 |
| Berwick, | 261 | 240 | tie vote | |
| Biddeford, | 745 | 754 | 605 | 834 |
| Buxton, | 354 | 282 | 315 | 308 |
| Elliot, | 191 | 218 | 187 | 184 |
| Hollis, | 232 | 191 | 193 | 215 |
| Kennebunk, | 359 | 292 | 259 | 243 |
| Kennebunkport, | 286 | 281 | 146 | 296 |
| Lebanon, | 250 | 76 | 262 | 120 |
| Limerick, | 179 | 149 | 161 | 161 |
| Limington, | 228 | 243 | 35 maj. | |
| Lyman, | 159 | 130 | 28 maj. | |
| North Berwick, | 180 | 194 | 179 | 192 |
| South Berwick, | 253 | 244 | maj. 27 | |
| Parsonsfield, | 218 | 219 | 194 | 257 |
| Saco, | 819 | 357 | 621 | 450 |
| Waterboro, | 172 | 248 | maj. 26 | |
| Wells, | 358 | 308 | 367 | 349 |
| York, | 280 | 284 | * | |
| Acton, | 158 | 115 | 146 | 114 |
| Lebanon, | 250 | 76 | 264 | 120 |
| Sanford, | 330 | 251 | 302 | 271 |
| Augusta, | 896 | 433 | 835 | 759 |
| Gardiner, | 615 | 126 | 499 | 270 |
| Lewiston, | 1183 | 263 | 793 | 314 |
| Ellsworth, | 514 | 158 | 398 | 223 |
| Hallowell, | 234 | 73 | 268 | 140 |
| Skowhegan, | 600 | 109 | 562 | 183 |
| Brunswick, | 530 | 263 | 416 | 395 |
| Bangor, | 1838 | 882 | 1305 | 1054 |
| Calais, | 589 | 106 | 436 | 93 |
| Belfast, | 593 | 257 | 451 | 327 |
| Rockland, | 743 | 353 | 656 | 477 |
| Waldoboro', | 271 | 600 | 258 | 642 |
| Thomaston, | 220 | 284 | 188 | 311 |
| Wiscasset, | 217 | 205 | 189 | 220 |
| Bath, | 1088 | 217 | 760 | 386 |
| Waterville, | 607 | 187 | 474 | 209 |
| Portland, | 2787 | 1270 | 2025 | 1311 |
| Pittston, | 269 | 167 | 216 | 262 |
| Scarboro', | 133 | 254 | 114 | 223 |
| Falmouth, | 266 | 175 | 173 | 170 |
| Cape Elisabeth, | 391 | 286 | 316 | 312 |
| Paris, | 449 | 208 | 363 | 202 |
| Gorham, | 421 | 264 | 321 | 229 |
| Eastport, | 313 | 119 | 275 | 151 |
| Camden, | 413 | 333 | 417 | 384 |

Johnson has issued an amnesty proclamation to all persons in the rebel army below Brig. Gen., and in the rebel navy below the rank of Captain, all to take and subscribe to the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm in the presence of Almighty God that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

Certain exceptions are made of persons who are to be excluded from the benefits of the proclamation as follows:

"First. The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President and Vice-President and all the heads of departments of the pretended confederate or rebel governments, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who held or pretended to hold in the service of said pretended confederate government a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier general, or naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be governors of States while maintaining, abeting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

"Second. All persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

"Third. All persons who at the time they seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation are actually in civil or military or naval confinement or custody or legally held to bail either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected."

Senator Wade, in his speech at Cleveland on Tuesday, is reported as follows concerning President Johnson's position:

"By his proclamation you know that he asserts his determination to pursue a policy in opposition to that of Congress; and we have hints from all sides that he will carry out that policy, peaceably if he can, if not, by force. Doubtless many of you think that such an undertaking is so rash that no man in his senses would attempt it. But you know when Fort Sumter was fired upon, some thought that actual war was not intended. The speaker assured the people that as great peril exists to-day as when armed rebels struck at the life of the republic, and he ardently appealed to those who saved the nation by their valor then to rally to its salvation now. No one could say that he had been an alarmist during the war. He had never doubted our ultimate success; but the machinations of the present enemies of the republic do not arrest the attention as did the clamors of war, and are so much the more dangerous for that reason.

MR. PIKE FOR IMPEACHMENT.—Hon. F. A. Pike, member of Congress from the 5th district, in an address to the Republicans, published in the Belfast *Age*, soliciting subscriptions in aid of the operations of the Republican Congressional Committee in the rebel States, says:

"And I need not add that whatever money is to be contributed should be given at once. The President by his recent movements, is obstructing the restoration of those States, and like all other "impediments to reconstruction" he must be removed. This will be the first business of Congress on its re-assembling in November and on account of the early day fixed for the Session, the House should do its part of the necessary work before adjourning for the Christmas holidays."

GEN. SHERIDAN ON THE PRESIDENCY.—Gen. Sheridan's home is at Somerset, Ohio. A writer in the *Advocate* of that town gave an account of the General's last visit to his family. The most interesting passage is the following:

"Some of the company adverted to the fact that his name was growing up for the Presidency of the United States. He piquantly retorted: 'I am about as innocent of that as the other reports about falling in love with southern ladies. I expect to live and die in the army. I have no aspirations for civil position. I believe I can discharge the executive duties of my present position, as I have succeeded in the command of both infantry and cavalry forces, finding new exigencies ever tapping new energies commensurate with new fields of labor within the army, but I love army life too well to seek its exchange for new and untried labors in civil life.'"

GEN. GRANT.—It is stated that General Grant's letters to Gen. Sickles contain things quite as pointed as his protest against the removal of Sheridan and quite as unlikely to please the President. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* predicts that Gen. Grant will be returned to his legitimate duty as commander of the army before the 20th instant. He adds that in the meantime, probably, Gen. Grant will give a formal expression of his views of the political situation, inasmuch as he has already agreed to do so in an interview with Gen. Schenck and other Congressmen, leaving it to the Republican Executive Committee to decide upon the best method of bringing the matter before the public.

With ninety-four towns to hear from, in Vermont, the Gubernatorial vote stands 24,097 Republican and 8606 Democratic. The towns to come in will raise the Republican majority to about 20,000.

## STATE OF MAINE.

### York County.

John McCarey petr. for writ of Habeas Corpus, to relieve Charles McCarey from enlistment in Navy. Hearing at Chambers before Rufus P. Tapley Jus Sup. Jud. Ct. Aug. 30, 1867 and continued for advisement to Sept. 6, 1867.

OPINION BY TAPLEY J.

In this case the petitioner represents that he is the father and lawful guardian of Charles McCarey a minor of the age of sixteen years, and that the said Charles is detained on board the Receiving Ship, Vandalia, lying in the harbor of the Piscataqua River, and within the jurisdiction of this court, without his consent, by one Edward C. Grafton, and prays for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring before the court the said Chas. and summon the said Edward to shew cause for the detention and imprisonment of said Charles.

The petition was presented and the writ issued Aug. 27, 1867 and made returnable before Rufus P. Tapley one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine on the 30th day of Aug. 1867 when the case came on for hearing at Chambers.

The respondent Edward C. Grafton then appeared and filed his answer in which he alleges,

"That he is a Commander in the Navy of the United States, and is and for sometime past has been in command of the U. S. Ship of war, Vandalia lying in the harbor of Portsmouth N. H, that on the 11th day of July last the said Charles McCarey under the name of Charles McCarey enlisted in the Naval service of the U. S. as a landsman on board said Ship, and that since that time he has been and still is under the command of this respondent as Commander of said Ship. That this respondent as Commander of said Ship, claims to restrain and govern the said Charles McCarey as a landsman in the Naval Service of the U. S. for the reason that on the day above named, the said Charles did in due and lawful form enlist as a landsman in said Service for the term of three years. That previous to said enlistment the said Charles was duly examined and accepted by the Surgeon of said Ship; and did make oath that he the said Charles was of the age of twenty years and that he was in all respects free to enlist in said Service and did so without the solicitation or persuasion of any persons whatever; all of which by the said enlistment and the certificate of said oath which the respondent herewith produces will more fully appear. Wherefore the respondent prays that the said Chas. may be remanded to the said service of the United States under the custody of this respondent as aforesaid."

The petitioner produces satisfactory evidence that said Charles is not yet seventeen years of age and that the attempted enlistment was without the consent of his parent and lawful guardian. The respondent not denying these facts, claims that a minor of the age of 18 years and upwards may enlist in the Naval Service without the consent of his parent guardian or master; and that the oath of the recruit is conclusive evidence of his age, and therefore he should be remanded to the service of the government.

The official position of the respondent is not denied by the petitioner, and no question concerning the regularity of the attempted enlistment is now presented beyond that of the minority of the recruit.

It will be perceived from this statement of the case that an officer of the United States in command of a Naval Ship, claims the custody of the subject of the writ, under proceedings alleged to have taken place in pursuance of the laws of the United States.

This suggested to my mind a question of jurisdiction, or more properly speaking a question of the propriety of farther proceeding by a State Judge or State Court, and therefore continued the case for farther advisement

The respondent appearing without counsel. I have not the aid (always so desireable in such cases) of the research of such an officer of the court in examining this, and other questions arising in the case. The case as it presents itself to my mind raises a number of questions.

I

As to the right of the State Judges and State Courts to issue the writs in such cases.

1. Ever since the formation of this State it has been provided by statute that every person unlawfully deprived of his personal liberty by the act of another except in certain specified cases was entitled "of right" to the writ of *Habeas corpus*. Rev. St., ch. 99, Sec 1; Rev St., of 1841 Ch. 140, Sec. 1; Smith, Laws of Maine Vol. 1, Ch. 64, acts of 1821.

The excepted cases are the same substantially in all the statutes and are found in our present Rev. St., Ch. 99, Sec. 5, as follows:

*First*, Persons committed to and confined in prison for treason, felony, or suspicion thereof, or as accessories before the fact to a felony, when the same is plainly and specially expressed in the warrant of commitment.

*Second*, Persons convicted or in execution upon legal process criminal or civil.

*Third*, Persons committed on *mesne* process in any civil action on which they are liable to be arrested and imprisoned."

By the Statute of 1821 it is provided "That any person imprisoned in any common jail, or otherwise restrained of his personal liberty *by any officer or officers or any other person or persons for any cause or upon any pretences whatever*," shall have the writ, except in the cases above specified, and it is also provided that "the Court or Judge in term time and the said Judge in vacation, hereby are respectively authorized and required to award a writ of *habeas corpus*, &c."

This statute is a transcript of the Massachusetts statute of 1785.

By the Revised Statutes of 1841 it was provided that "every person deprived of his personal liberty *by the act of another*," except in the cases before mentioned, "shall be entitled to, and have a right to prosecute, a writ of habeas corpus" to obtain relief if *unlawfully* confined."

By the statutes now in force, (Rev. St., Ch. 99, Sec. 1,) "every person unlawfully deprived of his personal liberty by the act of another," except in the cases above named, "shall of right have a writ of habeas corpus."

The excepted cases, it will be perceived, are those where the party is held by *judicial process*.

The statute of 1841 and the present Rev. Statutes qualify the right before existing, and limit it to cases of "unlawful confinement" and "unlawful deprivation of personal liberty." This may extend the inquiry beyond the exceptions enumerated, and authorize the court to make the general inquiry if the party is unlawfully imprisoned, even though he may not be within the excepted cases. Under the present law, although not within the exceptions enumerated, yet if lawfully imprisoned, he is not entitled as of right to the writ.

It will be perceived, therefore, that in cases not within the exceptions, the inquiry, upon the applications being made, may be instituted as to the legality of the restraint complained of.

2. It has been the uniform practice of the courts in several of the States to issue the writ in such cases. In some States the practice has not been uniform.

Prior to our separation from Massachusetts, numerous cases of the kind occurred, some of which are found in the reports:

Com. vs. Harriman, 11 Mass., 63; Com. vs. Cushing, 11 Mass., 67; Com. vs. ——, 11 Mass., 83; Com. vs. Downes, 24 Pick., 227.

In Commonwealth vs. Harriman, the court say, "this court has authority—and it will not shun the exercise of it, on proper occasions—to inquire into the *circumstances* under which any person brought before them by writ of habeas corpus is confined or restrained of his liberty.

The case of Com. vs. Cushing was a case where an enlisted minor was brought before the court upon a writ of habeas corpus and upon examination was "discharged from the restraint under which he was holden."

The case of Com. vs. Downes was that of a minor enlisted in the service of the United States, without the consent of the guardian, and upon hearing he was discharged from the custody of the respondent and restored to that of the guardian

I regard it unnecessary to refer to the decisions of other courts sustaining the same view.

Judge Smith of the Supreme Court of New York in an opinion given in the matter of William J. Jordan, found in the 2d Vol. of Am. Law, Reg., 749, has referred to the practice of the N. Y. courts, which, it would seem, has not been uniform; the later cases, however, following the practice of the Massachusetts courts.

These cases were, however, all decided before the decision of the case of Ableman vs. Booth, 21, Howard's Rep., 506.

In this case which was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, the right of the State Judges to grant writs, or proceed in the investigation after granted, in certain cases, was drawn in question.

In the case there under consideration, the party was held in custody on final process of a United States court having jurisdiction of the person and subject matter. Booth had been indicted, tried and convicted in the District Court of the United States, under a statute of the United States, for aiding and abetting the escape of a fugitive slave from a United States officer having him in custody, under a warrant issued by a District Judge of the United States After his conviction he had been sentenced. The Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin granted a writ of habeas corpus and brought him before them and discharged him from imprisonment, because they regarded the fugitive slave law unconstitutional.

In the case of Ableman vs. Booth, Judge Taney, in delivering the opinion, of the court says, "we do not question the authority of State Courts or Judges who are authorized by the laws of the State to issue the writ of habeas corpus, to issue it in any case where the party is imprisoned within its territorial limits, *provided* it does not appear when the application is made that the person imprisoned is in custody under the *authority of the United States*." "But after the return is made, and the State Judge or Court is judicially apprized that the party is in custody under the *authority of the United States*, they can proceed no further."

Precisely what is here meant by the authority of the United States is not quite clear in its application to every case which may arise. In the case then under consideration, its application is by no means doubtful. If more is meant than, under the authority of the United States *legally exercised*, it would be difficult to reconcile it with the provisions of our statute. If not, it is in harmony with them.

By the laws of this State, it is the unlawful deprivation of personal liberty which entitles the party to the writ. Wherever that exists, the party is "of right," entitled to it.

The "authority of the United States" should not be confounded with the claim of a United States officer.

It is conceded in the opinion that the State Judges may issue the writ upon proper application showing an illegal restraint and inquire in this mode of proceeding, by what *authority*, and for what cause any party is imprisoned or restrained of his personal liberty within the territorial limits of the State sovereignty. Here too we must distinguish between *power* and "authority." Now can it be said a person is held by the "authority" of the United States, unless he is held by virtue of some *law* of the United States? I think not. The "authority" of the United States is an authority emanating from law. It is, more correctly speaking, the authority of the law of the United States. The United States have no other authority than the laws of the Federal Government. These may be derived from the Constitution or from federal statutes, and I think a fair construction of the proposition is, that when it appears the party is in custody under the authority of the laws of the United States, the State Judges or Court should proceed no farther.

Thus understood, I do not regard the proposition as in conflict with our statute.

II.

The next question presented is how must "this appear"? How shall the State judge be "judicially apprized" of the fact, and how shall he determine whether the party is or not under "illegal restraint"?

These are questions that arise either before or after the issuing of the writ, and like all other judicial issues they must be determined and settled upon evidence adduced relative to them.

1. When a party is held by process legally issued from the courts of the United States having jurisdiction over the subject matter, he is conclusively presumed to be *held* by the authority of the United States. It is then one of the excepted cases, and he is not entitled to the writ as a matter of right, and being held by process of its courts in due and legal form, he is not within the meaning of our statute unlawfully deprived of his personal liberty.

2. Where a party is held by an officer of the United States, upon a proceeding not emenating from any of its judicial tribunals, there is no such conclusive presumption attending it as follows the judicial proceeding, and until it appears by some satisfactory evidence that the requirements of the law upon which the claim is based has been complied with, it does not appear that the party is held by the authority of the United States, or in other words, by the authority of the laws of the United States.

It is not sufficient that the party holding, *claims* to do so by virtue of some law of the United States; he must show that he does so hold him, by satisfactory evidence. Any usurper of the liberties of the citizen, might make such *claim*, and if the court yielded to his claim the sufferer would be remediless. It is not his *claim* which gives the Federal Courts jurisdiction and ousts the State court, it is the *fact* if it exists that he is held by virtue of some law of the United States.

3. When upon the return of the writ, it does appear in either of these modes that the party is held by the authority of the United States, the State judge or State court should proceed no farther, and should leave the question of the validity of those laws and the amenability of the party to them, to be determined by those tribunals constitutionally created to decide them.

4. When it appears by the *application* for the writ, that the party is held by virtue of a precept duly issued by a court of United States having jurisdiction of the subject matter, the writ should not be granted. And when it appears by the application, that the party is held by a proceeding not issuing from a judicial tribunal, but in conformity to the requirements of the law upon which it is based, the writ should not be granted, because in both cases it does not appear that the party is illegally restrained.

The party in this case is not held by judicial process, but it is claimed he is held under the authority of the United States, and to sustain this the enlistment papers of the recruit are introduced.

The testimony proves that the recruit is not yet seventeen years of age. The respondent, without denying or admitting this fact, claims that the oath of the recruit that he was twenty years of age, is conclusive evidence of his age, and cites a law of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1862, (Ch. 25, sec. 2, of the U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 12).

The oath of enlistment in this case, represents the recruit to be twenty years of age; hence, if the laws of Congress authorize the enlistment in the Naval service of minors of the age of eighteen years, without the consent of their parents or guardians, it becomes material to consider the statute referred to.

Enlistments in the Army and Navy are regulated by statutory provisions applicable to each kinds of enlistments. The ages of the recruits and the terms of their enlistment, as to bounty, pay, and length of service, are all provided for by statutes applicable to the particular branch of service. The Navy constitutes a separate department of the government, having a chief officer in the Cabinet. The act of Congress referred to by the respondent, upon examination will be found to be applicable to army enlistments, and not to naval, and is therefore inapplicable to the case under consideration. It will be perceived it was a section repealing a former law passed in 1850, (ch. 78, U. S. Stat. at Large, sec. 5, vol. 9), which authorised the Secretary of War to discharge certain soldiers in the *army* of the United States, and is in all its provisions applicable to the army, or land forces, and not to the navy.

If, indeed, the section referred to had been applicable to both, I think the oath of the recruit is not conclusive upon the court in a case where the legal guardian seeks to obtain the custody of his ward, enlisted without his knowledge or consent.

In proceedings against enlisting or mustering officers, for enlisting or mustering recruits of improper age, the oath of enlistment would under the statute be conclusive evidence of the age.

The section *prohibits* the mustering of a person under the age of eighteen, in clear, unqualified terms. Now if his oath is conclusive evidence in all cases and upon all persons, a minor under the age of eighteen may, with impunity, disregard the law and leave all persons remediless. He may thus terminate the relation, at any age, existing between himself and guardian. By the construction contended for by the respondent, the oath would be conclusive upon all departments of the government. The recruit might swear falsely with no fear of punishment for perjury. The offence itself would be its legal justification and constitute a conclusive defence. It would leave with minors the power to introduce into the army and navy a class of persons which Congress has absolutely forbidden should enter, and clothe a minor with power to over-ride the clear, unequivocal provisions of the same section of the statute. Without going further into the effects of such a construction, it will now be perceived it would make the statute *felo de se*. Were this otherwise. I am satisfied from an examination of the laws of the United States upon this subject, that there is no law authorizing the enlistment into the navy of the United States of persons under the age of twenty-one years, without the consent of their parents or guardians.

The laws of the United States upon this subject, passed prior to 1837, received the consideration of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case of Com. vs. Downes, 24 Pick. 227. After discussing the statutes of the United States, and the law regulating the rights and duties of parents and child, guardian and ward, Chief Justice Shaw in drawing the opinion of the court, says:

"The court are therefore all of the opinion that the laws of the United States, simply authorizing the employment of boys, did not intend to supersede and take away all parental control and authority from parents and guardians; but it was intended to be carried into effect in subordination to the established rights and powers of those who are entrusted by law with the custody of the persons and the regulation of the employment of minors.

These views are sustained by him in an opinion of great clearness, force and logic, and should be carefully examined by every one doubting the soundness of his conclusions. The case was argued for the petitioners by that distinguished and able counsellor, in both the Federal and State courts. Rufus Choate, urging the same views adopted by the court.

In the opinion the court say farther, "that whenever such a power" (authorizing the enlistment of minors without the consent of their parents or guardians,) "is intended to be exercised, it is reasonable to conclude, not only that it will be done in terms admitting of *no doubt or controversy*, but that it will be regulated by such reasonable exceptions and limitations, and qualified in such a manner as to prevent it from becoming oppressive and injurious."

This case was argued in October, 1836, and in March, 1837, another act was passed authorizing the employment of boys for the navy with the consent of their parents or guardians, not being under thirteen nor over eighteen, to serve until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and to enlist *other persons* for the navy, to serve for a period not exceeding *five* years.

The term of service of minors under eighteen is made dependent upon their age, and may exceed five years. The term for other persons" cannot exceed *five* years, and the act of 1820, which limited the term for "other persons" to three years, is repealed.

I think it is quite apparent the object of the statute was to change the *terms* of service allowed by former statutes: in the one case terminating at the age of twenty-one and embracing it may be *eight* years, and in the other case allowing a time not exceeding five years. As was said of the former statutes, in the case of Com. vs. Downes, there is no intention here manifested "to supersede and take away all parental control and authority from parents and guardians," but on the contrary, I think the design was to enlist this class of persons "in subordination to the established rights and powers of those who are entrusted by law with the custody of the persons and the regulation of the employment of minors."

I am not aware of the existence of any statute of the United States, passed since 1837 and now in force, indicating the design of Congress to supersede the well established and universal rules of law applicable to relations of parent and child, or guardian and ward. If there are any such they have escaped my notice.

I therefore think the writ was properly issued, and that upon its return, it was competent for the court to hear evidence concerning the age of the recruit, that being found to be less than seventeen years of age he was notas admitted by admission of the respondent of sufficient age to be enlisted without the consent of his legal guardian and should therefore be discharged. And I am farther of the opinion that the facts set forth in the respondents answer, if the oath was] conclusive upon the court, do not show the recruit to be of an age authorizing his enlistment without the consent of his legal guardian, and therefore does not present a case upon the face of the papers of a holding under the authority of the U.S., consequently the State Court has jurisdiction upon the face of the papers alone.

That the Federal Courts also have jurisdiction over such cases there can be no doubt. The jurisdiction of the State Court is concurrent with that of the Fedral Courts and in this class of cases, where the party is in the actual custody of an *officer* of the U. S., claiming *bona fide*, to hold him by force of the laws of the United States I think the better practice is to apply to those courts for the relief desired. They are presumed to be more conversant with the laws governing those cases and can more readily decide the questions raised. Nevertheless, I have found the question presented to me, and I find no legal reason for avoiding its decision and turning the party over to the United States Courts with the delay and expense incident to in. It is therefore ORDERED, *That Charles McCarey be discharged from the restraint and imprisonment he is now under and be restored to the government and control of John McCarey his legal guardian.*

Montana Territory has chosen as her delegate to Congress James M. Cavanaugh, (Dem.) in place of Samuel McLean (Dem.) Mr. Cavanaugh was formerly a Representative from Minnesota, and was nominated by the more loyal section of the Democracy over a noted secessionist, who was the candidate of the blacklegs and other hard characters who so largely infest the Rocky Mountains, though a great many of them have been hung by Vigilance Committees. Montana was largely settled by rebel fugitives from the armies of Claib. Jackson and Price and the guerrilla bands of Quintrell and other Missouri Border Ruffians, and was disloyal throughout the war. McLean was chosen two years ago by about 1,000 majority, and we presume Cavanaugh has nearly that number.

Lieutenant Van Dusen, 6th infantry, sentenced by general court martial to be dishonorably dismissed from the service, for beastly and prolonged drunkenness on duty at Charleston, and frequent exposure of himself in that condition to the citizens at hotels and elsewhere, and whose sentence was confirmed by General Grant, has received a new appointment from the President.

Friday afternoon Mr. Samuel House, a trader in Farmingdale, was standing on the railroad track near Hunter's Wharf, as the express train came along; notwithstanding the engineer blew the whistle and rang the bell, he did not hear the approaching cars, and the engine struck him, mangling him shockingly. His left arm was broken in two places and his hip-bone smashed in fragments. He lived about two hours after the accident.

The President has threatened a new plan of attack. He claims that he has letters from conservatives and republican members of each house that contain virtual pledges of support, which he may soon give to the public. He thinks that what he styles "the radical attack" will justify him in disregarding the fact that these letters are private.

Jones and McCool were arrested and bound to keep the peace in Hamilton county, Ohio. That the Butler county officials did not interfere with them is attributed by a Cincinnati contemporary to the fact that the regular Democratic majority in the county for nearly half a century has approximated 2000.

The Memphis *Bulletin* thinks the President is like the man who had the wolf by the ears; it is dangerous to hold on or to let go.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—The extraordinary success of Messrs. Mason and Hamlin in introducing their Cabinet Organ, is based, without doubt, on the excellence of the instrument. They are not content, however, with what they have already accomplished, and with the bushels of testimonials and pecks of medals, which they have received, but are constantly investigating what inventors consider improvements, and purchasing and using them if they are found of value.—*Boston Advertiser.*

## MARKETS.

### Biddeford and Saco Retail Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12, 1867.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, ₩ bu., | 1 50@2 00 | Muscovado, ₩ gall. | 55@00 |
| Dried, ₩ lb | 14@17 | Portorico, ₩ gall. | 75 |
| Beans, ₩ bu | 6 00@4 25 | Oats, ₩ bu | 95@1 00 |
| Butter, ₩ lb | 32@35 | Oil, lard, ₩ gall | 1 33 |
| Coal ₩ ton | 8 50 | Whale, ₩ gall. | 1 50@ . . |
| Cheese, ₩ lb | 15@17 | Kerosene, ₩ gall. | 62@67 |
| Coffee, Rio, ₩ lb | 30@ | Peas, ₩ bu | 2 00@3 07 |
| Java, ₩ lb | 38@40 | Potatoes, new, ₩ bu. | 90@1 00 |
| Corn, ₩ bu | 1 45 | Pork, salt, ₩ lb | 14@16 |
| Eggs, ₩ doz | 25@28 | Dressed Hogs, | 12@9 |
| Flour, com. ₩ bbl. | 9 00 . . | Rice, ₩ lb | 11@13 |
| Fancy | 10 00@11 00 | Rye, ₩ bu | 82 00 |
| Extra | 12 00@14 00 | Meal | 2 00 |
| Double Ex. | 15 00@17 00 | Salt, ₩ bu | 1 75 |
| Fish, Dry Cod, ₩ lb | 8@10 | Sugar, Mus., ₩ lb | 12@13 |
| Pollock, ₩ lb | 4@5 | Hav. brn, ₩ lb | 14@15 |
| Hay, ₩ ton | $18 00@$20 00 | Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, | 18@19 |
| Hams, ₩ l

## LOCAL & COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

### BIDDEFORD ELECTION.

| | 1866. Chamberlain | 1866. Pillsbury | 1867. Chamberlain | 1867. Pillsbury |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ward 1, | 109 | 63 | 97 | 70 |
| 2, | 97 | 112 | 74 | 130 |
| 3, | 115 | 89 | 89 | 101 |
| 4, | 100 | 106 | 83 | 133 |
| 5, | 126 | 109 | 118 | 102 |
| 6, | 88 | 124 | 63 | 151 |
| 7, | 109 | 110 | 81 | 145 |

### VOTE OF SACO.

| | Chamberlain, | Pillsbury, |
|---|---|---|
| Ward 1, | 75 | 74 |
| 2, | 101 | 98 |
| 3, | 93 | 63 |
| 4, | 86 | 81 |
| 5, | 51 | 40 |
| 6, | 107 | 80 |
| 7, | 105 | 44 |

In a few towns we have the whole vote which is as follows:

### TREASURER, AND REGISTER.

| | Littlefield | Lowell | Bryant | Tripp |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saco, | 611 | 434 | 608 | 438 |
| Biddeford, | 604 | 835 | 598 | 841 |
| Kennebunkport, | 246 | 296 | 246 | 296 |
| Wells, | 368 | 350 | 372 | 360 |
| Sanford, | 198 | 277 | 198 | 279 |
| Limerick, | 161 | 161 | 161 | 161 |
| Parsonsfield, | 193 | 257 | 194 | 257 |
| Acton, | 145 | 114 | 145 | 114 |
| Lebanon, | 261 | 120 | 261 | 121 |

### COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saco, | Mildram, | 610 | Parker, | 454 |
| Biddeford | " | 604 | " | 836 |
| Wells, | " | 379 | " | 350 |
| Sanford, | " | 282 | " | 277 |
| Limerick, | " | 161 | " | 161 |
| Parsonsfield, | " | 194 | " | 257 |
| Kennebunkport, | " | 276 | " | 296 |
| Acton, | " | 145 | " | 114 |
| Lebanon, | " | 262 | " | 120 |

### CLERK OF COURTS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biddeford, | Allen, | 600 | Fairfield, | 838 |
| Saco, | " | 608 | " | 454 |
| Limerick, | " | 161 | " | 161 |
| Parsonsfield, | " | 194 | " | 257 |
| Wells, | " | 366 | " | 350 |
| Sanford, | " | 282 | " | 276 |
| Kennebunkport, | " | 238 | " | 299 |
| Acton, | " | 145 | " | 114 |
| Lebanon, | " | 262 | " | 120 |

### SENATORS.

*Biddeford*, Smith 594, Goodwin 603, McArthur 595; Merrow 836, Burbank and Neal 837 each, Scat. 9 R. 2 Cop.

*Wells*, S. 365, G. 366, Mc. 357; M. & B. 350 each, N. 348.

*Sanford*, S. & G. 202 each, Mc. 200; M. 277, B. 274, N. 276.

*Limerick*, S. 136, G. 161, Mc. 160; M. & N. 161 each, B. 165, Scat. 1 R.

*Parsonsfield*, S. 193, G. 194, Mc. 192; others 257.

*North Berwick*, Same as Gov. vote.

*Kennebunkport*, S. 245, G. & Mc. 246; M. 296, B. 298, N. 294.

*Saco*, S. 516, G. 609, Mc. 605; M. 455, B. 474, N. 454, Scat. 57.

*Acton*, S. & G. 145, Mc. 144; others 114 each.

*Lebanon*, S. & G. 262, Mc. 260; others 120 each.

### COUNTY ATTORNEY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biddeford, | Kimball, | 592 | Ayer, | 836 Scat. 2 R |
| Saco, | " | 605 | " | 455 |
| Sanford, | " | 169 | " | 274 |
| Wells, | " | 353 | " | 360 |
| Limerick, | " | 155 | " | 165 |
| Parsonsfield, | " | 183 | " | 260 |
| Kennebunk'p't, | " | 246 | " | 296 |

### REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

Saco, George Parcher R.

Biddeford, E. W. Wedgewood and Chas. G. Haines, Cops. 1 gain.

Kennebunkport &c. Bradford Raymond, C. gain.

Alfred, &c. J. R. Gile, R.

Wells, Benj. B. Eaton, R.

North Berwick, T. H. Hubbard, Cop. gain.

South Berwick, &c. S. W. Ricker, Cop. gain.

Kittery, Joseph D. Parker, R.

Lebanon, &c. E. E. Cowell, C. gain.

Shapleigh, &c. Edward Hargraves, R. gain.

Limerick, &c. J. H. Gilpatrick, R.

Cornish, &c. Ammi Boynton, C. gain.

Buxton, &c, C. gain.

Hollis, &c. H. K. Bradbury, C. gain.

We give the following towns in which it is reported the coppnrheads have increased their vote:

Saco, 328; Biddeford, 230; Buxton, 87; Dayton, 17; Hollis, 58; Kennebunk, 141; Kennebunkport, 55; York, 74; So. Berwick, 66; Sanford, 48; Berwick, 22; Lebanon, 32; Wells, 37; Cornish, 25; Limerick, 30; N. Berwick, 1; Parsonsfield, 30; Acton, 11,—1292.

We have gained in the following towns: Alfred, 25; Lyman, 11; Waterboro, 25; Kittery, 105; Limington, 35,—201. As our majority last year was 984, the above figures give the county to the copperheads by a majority of 107.

The result given above is by no means the official vote. We have never known an election when the returns to this office were so delayed. We have some hopes that Allen is elected.

KITTERY, Sept. 9, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—"Kittery Point and Quoddy Head" are proverbially Maine's extremes. I know nothing of the latter, but Kittery Point is quite a romantic locality. Land and ocean, hill and dale, woods and openings, creeks and rocks,—all unite to make it a place of interest to the stranger. Here is old Fort McLary, named for a General of Revolutionary fame. At present it is only a fort in embryo, the old being unworthy the name, and the new being in a crude, unfinished state. I was told that Congress had appropriated, in all, $250,000 towards its erection. At present, about seventy-five hands are employed upon it. Gen. Foster is Chief engineer, and Capt. Illsley of Limerick, Superintendent of the works. Common laborers on it have $1.60, blacksmiths, $2.50, and stone-cutters $3.00 per day. Fort Constitution may be seen opposite, on the N. Hampshire shore, which, it is said, must soon be remodeled, to answer the demands of the times, on account of the great improvements in modern warfare. These forts are four miles from Portsmouth. There are two churches at the point,—the Free Baptist, Rev. Mr. Manson, pastor, numbering 120 members, and the Congregationalist, Rev. Mr. Ellis, pastor, numbering 30 members. This church was organized Nov. 4, 1714, and was the second or third formed in the State. Two and a half miles up the river is the Navy Yard, employing at present about 1300 men. Common laborers get here $1.75, mechanics, from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. The clerkships of the several Bureaus pay, I understand, salaries varying from $1000 to $1500 a year. The Yard seems to be the life of the place, other branches of business being neglected for this. Industry and sobriety characterize the people, who are courteous and obliging to strangers. To this I found but *one solitary exception*, in the person of a petty officer of the Navy Yard, formerly, I understand, a Republican,—now anything for the "pap," who called the JOURNAL "a dirty sheet," and would not allow me to canvass there, and in connection therewith, as per my notions of manliness, treated me ungentlemanly, on my visit to Uncle Sam's domain, and had evidently forgot, or never knew, that Pope had told him long ago that "*Worth* makes the man, the want of it the fellow, the rest is all but leather or prunello." I send you from this town 65 new subscribers, which with the 26 on the old list makes 91 against 1, quite a respectable majority. J. CLAY.

Our copperhead brethren issued a campaign circular, called the "Voice of the People," As an incident apropos of this, two bummers who shrieked democracy until the r. g. they had taken overpowered them finally brought up in the rear of Union Block where they lay dead drunk. A Republican seeing them took his paste pot and some of these circulars and pasted the seat of their Oh-no-we-never-mention-'ems with the "Voice of the People," much to the disgust of the "faithful," who sometime after discovered their advertisements to bring them to the polls.

The annual meeting of our cotton manufacturing companies met yesterday.

PEPPERELL COMP'Y.—Directors, Wm. Dwight, Samuel Hooper, John J. Dixwell, Wm. Parsons, Thos. Wigglesworth, Josiah Bardwell and Wm. P. Haines were chosen Directors. Subsequently William Dwight was chosen President, Wm. P. Haines, Treasurer, and Ferguson Haines, Clerk.

The following offered by Mr. Dwight, and accompanied by neat and elegant remarks, was voted unanimously:

*Voted*, That the Stockholders of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, on the occasion of the retirement of Samuel Batchelder, Esq., from the active superintendence of manufacturing operations, recognize that their mills owe their origin in a great degree to his enterprise and wisdom, and that the manufacturing industry of New England owes to him a debt as one of its founders and one of its wisest administrators, and that we desire to express our high appreciation of his life and services, which entitle him to be enrolled among the benefactors of New England with Jackson and Moody and Slater and Whitman and others, whose works praise them, and that we desire to express our hope that his closing days may be as prosperous and happy as his life has been useful.

LACONIA COMPANY.—Directors, William Dwight, Pres't, Thomas Wigglesworth, Chas. W. Cartwright, Edmund Dwight, Josiah Bardwell, Wm. P. Haines, James Longley. Subsequently, William P. Haines, was elected Treas. and Aug. Haines, Clerk.

YORK COMPANY.—Directors, James Ellison, Samuel Batchelder, Thomas Wigglesworth, Samuel W. Swett, Samuel G. Snelling, Chas. H. Parker, Hananiah Temple. Subsequently, Hananiah Temple, was elected Treas. and I. H. Foss, Clerk.

E. W. Wedgewood and Charles G. Haines, Esqs., were nominated by the copperheads in this city as their respresentatives to the legislature. Both made eloquent speeches at the caucus which nominated them, but we are able to give only the speech of the latter, as our reporter became exhausted soon after, but he thinks it was substantially as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen,—I beg pardon. [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. [Cheers.] In returning—in rising to return, gentlemen,—in returning my sincere thanks for the great and distinguished, though merited—[laughter]—unmerited—[cheers]—honor you have—I have just—just conferred—[laughter and cheers]—permit me to say that [—I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that nothing I can say on the present occasion can sufficiently express my—your sense of my kindness—[loud applause and laughter]—will kindle a most—I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, this is—this is the happiest moment of my life—[renewed applause]—and in—in returning—returning from the bottom of my heart—[cheers.] It is perhaps unnecessary—unnecessary to say anything—[cries of "go on,"]—and I trust I have said nothing—[laughter]—nothing on the present occasion that—but I'll not detain you, gentlemen—["yes, yes, go on,"]—by saying that—having said more than I intended to say on the present occasion—[hear, hear.]—I can only say that—that, in returning my sincere thanks, I—I—I beg most sincerely to thank you. [The speaker on resuming his seat was rewarded with several rounds of applause.]

The subscription list of the JOURNAL is increasing in a gratifying manner, and we are determined that its reputation as a readable paper shall not only be sustained, but increased. The recent change in the firm has lightened the labors of the former editor and proprietor, and now leaves him much more time to attend to his editorial duties. It is always pleasant to receive communications from our subscribers, and we may be excused for adding a few lines from a letter from a recently new subscriber who directs his paper sent to Parma, Michigan, instead of Toledo, Ohio: "I like the JOURNAL very much. Twelve years have elapsed since I left dear old New England, but she is still dear to me. The JOURNAL furnishes me more readable news than any similar paper. Success to you."

KITTERY NAVY YARD Sept. 11, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—2nd Asst. Engineer Vandersalic has been ordered to this yard for duty, as Asst. to Chief Engineer Roberts.

The U. S. S. Speedwell is fitting out for a trip to Boston, to take the U. S. S. "Nantasket" to this yard, where she will receive her machinery now building.

The U. S. S. Peoria has been put out of commission, and crew discharged.

The U. S. S. "Winooski" has arrived to the yard from the lower harbor, where she has been lying at quarantine. She will doubtless be repaired.

The U. S. S. S. "Muscoota" has been taken into the dry-dock. HORATITUS.

A correspondent in Parsonsfield says:—"Farmers will not make more than 3 per cent. clear profit this year at present prices. If buyers succeed in breaking down the price of live stock, &c., many will go into other callings. In this part of the county present indications are favorable for a full average crop of all farm products except apples and beans."

Mr. E. P. Morgan of Saco, draughtsman for the Saco Water Power Machine Shop, sailed in the "Cuba" for Europe on Wednesday morning, to be gone four months. He goes out in the interests of the Company and will devote his attention to all valuable improvements in machinery.

The Young Men's Christian Association have fitted up their Rooms in Quinby & Sweetsers Block and will hold a prayer meeting every Sunday Eve at the same hour of the other meetings. Also on Monday Eve at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

The following additional money order offices have been established by the Post Office Department: Alfred, Calais, Camden, Dexter, Houlton, Norway, Presque Isle, Richmond, South Berwick, Wiscasset, Yarmouth.

Our cotemporary issued their paper three days in advance of its regular publication day, and was so exhausted with the effort that it has suspended its publication.

The widow of the late Capt. Wm. Murch, of Saco, fell down stairs last Tuesday evening week, and was instantly killed by the fall. She was 91 years of age.

The rust is injuring crops in this locality badly, and in many potato fields not one fourth of the hills are sound.

"WITH FOUR METALLIC QUALIFICATIONS a man may be pretty sure of earthly success. These are *Gold* in his pocket, *Silver* in his tongue, *Brass* in his face, and *Iron* in his heart."

But for a tonic appetiser, and as a gentle stimulant, there is reliable virtue in PLANTATION BITTERS. No article has ever been so popular or done half so much good. Let all who have not already tried this great stomachic, at once test its quality. We understand that the druggists and grocers of this section are selling vast quantities, and that scarcely a family is without it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article, superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 33-2w37

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians do. The use of a single bottle, costing one dollar, will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no further for the required aid. 33-1w37

Rubicel instantly alleviates the stinging sensation caused by sunburn.

To give strength and tone to the digestive organs, take Parsons Purgative Pills occasionally. They do not make the weak weaker, but give strength and elasticity to the system.

We particularly desire that all who are interested in their own welfare, should give Blood's Rheumatic Compound one fair trial and be convinced of its superiority.

"FEED THE HUNGRY!" but do it with good wholesome bread made with Fyles' Saleratus, which contains no adulterations, and is as harmless as flour—no other is so. Beware of imitations: Ask for Fyles' Saleratus. See that his name is on the package.

## New Advertisements.

INSURANCE AGENCY

—OF—

JOHN M. GOODWIN!

Insures in the following first class

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:

*The Ætna Insurance Co.,*

Hartford, Conn., incorporated 1819—the leading Fire Insurance Co. of America.

| | |
|---|---|
| Losses paid in 47 years, | $19,000,000 00 |
| Cash Capital, | 3,000,000 00 |
| Total Assets, | 4,478,100 74 |

*Home Insurance Company,*

New Haven, Conn.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital, | $1,000,000 00 |
| Total Assets, | 1,371,516 00 |

*Merchants' Insurance Co.,*

Providence, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital, | $2,000,000 00 |
| Total Assets, | 281,084 70 |

*Union Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,*

Bangor, Maine.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital, | $100,000 00 |
| Total Assets, | 146,000 00 |

*Holyoke M. F. Ins. Co.,*

Salem, Mass.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital, | $190,000 00 |
| Available Capital, | 600,000 00 |

Can refer to gentlemen in the city of Biddeford who have had insurance in this Company

**Twenty Years in Succession.**

No assessments.

Life Ins. Co's:

*Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y,*

Of New York.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Assets, | $20,500,000 00 |

*National Life Ins. Company,*

Montpelier, Vt.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Assets, | $300,000 00 |

Having secured the agency of the above named excellent Fire and Life Insurance Companies, I would cordially invite every one desiring insurance, to call at my office or address

**JOHN M. GOODWIN.**

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE.

Biddeford, Sept. 13, 1867. 38

### In Bankruptcy.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MARSHAL As Messenger, PORTLAND, Sept. 10, 1867.

This is to give notice: That on the tenth day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Jeremiah Hobson, of Biddeford, in the County of York and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own Petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Biddeford, before James D. Fessenden, Register, on the seventh day of October, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., at City Rooms.

CHARLES CLARK, U. S. Marshal as Messenger, Dist. of Maine.

3w38

### In Bankruptcy.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MARSHAL As Messenger, PORTLAND, Sept. 10, 1867.

This is to give notice: That on the tenth day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Jonathan Hanson, Jr., of Waterboro', in the County of York and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own Petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Biddeford, before James D. Fessenden, Register, on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., at his office, 59 Exchange street

CHARLES CLARK, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. Dist. of Maine.

3w38

### Non-Resident Taxes.

THE following list of Taxes on Real Estate of non resident owners, in the town of South Berwick, for the year 1866, in bills committed to John G. Tompson, Collector of said town, on the 23d day of June, 1866, has been returned by him to me as unpaid on the 12th day of June, 1867, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid, and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said town within eighteen months from the date of commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will, without further notice, be sold at public auction at the Selectmen's office, in said town, on the first day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Seth Allen and Morris Sherburne, 8 acres land | $150.00 | 3.45 |
| James Bradbury heirs and Ivory Chadbourne, 8 acres land | 50.00 | 1.15 |
| Phillip Carrol, house and barn | 150.00 | 6.45 |
| Abram Goodale, 15 acres land | 250.00 | 5.76 |
| John L. Goodale, 65 acres land | 700.00 | 16.10 |
| Moses Goodale, 5 acres land | 100.00 | 2.30 |
| John and Stacy Hall, 25 acres land | 400.00 | 9.20 |
| John Hardison, house, barn and 4 acre land | 500.00 | 11.50 |
| Oliver Norton, 3 acres land | 50.00 | 1.15 |
| Parker and Smith, 7 acres land | 200.00 | 4.60 |
| Charles Raynes, 2 houses and 1 barn | 1600.00 | |
| 2 stores | 1200.00 | |
| 3 acres land | 300.00 | |
| | | $71.30 |

3w38 EDWARD HAYMAN, Town Treasurer.

### In Bankruptcy.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MARSHAL As Messenger, PORTLAND, Sept. 10, 1867.

This is to give notice: That on the tenth day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Ebenezer Cram of Saco, in the County of York and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own Petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Portland, before James D. Fessenden, Register, on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., at his office, 59 Exchange street.

CHARLES CLARK, U. S. Marshal as Messenger, Dist. of Maine.

3w38

**FOR SALE,**

ONE Portable Engine, 28 horse power, capable of driving 3 shingle saws; also one upright Boiler, 36 inch. 6 ft. tubes, in perfect working order, and 40 feet of 2½ inch shafting, with pulleys. This is to be sold. Inquire of J. I. BUCK, Somesville, Saco. tf 38

L. P. BROWN,

Wholesale Dealer in

**Lubricating and Illuminating OILS**

Of best quality at lowest market prices. Every barrel inspected and warranted.

206 Fore Street, Portland, Me.

3m 38

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John Holland of Limerick, county of York, State of Maine, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said district. HORACE H. BURBANK.

Limerick, Sept. 11, 1867. 38

### In Bankruptcy.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MARSHAL As Messenger, PORTLAND, Sept. 28, 1867.

This is to give notice: That on the twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Luther S. Moore, of Limerick, in the County of York and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own Petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Portland, before James D. Fessenden, Register, on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., at his office, 59 Exchange Street.

CHARLES CLARK, U. S Marshal as Messenger, Dist. of Maine.

3w37

### Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that I have given my son, Charles H. Joy, his time, and that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any of his debts from this date. ASA JOY.

Witness: *N. Hobbs.*

North Berwick, Sept 3, 1867. 3w37

## Biddeford Advertisements

A FULL LINE OF ELEGANT CASHMERE SHAWLS, FROM $30 TO $150. JUST RECEIVED AT F. A. DAY'S, 163 & 165 Main Street, Biddeford, Sept. 1, 1867.

SECURITY LIFE INS. & ANNUITY COMPANY,

31 *and* 33 *Pine St., New York.*

ORGANIZED 1862.

ASSETS, 1867, OVER $1,000,000.

*ROBERT L. CASE, - - President.*
*THEO. R. WETMORE, Vice Pres.*
*ISAAC H. ALLEN, - - Secretary.*

This Company offers all the benefits which can be obtained from a Life or Endowment Policy. Under its liberal plans no person insured need ever lose anything from giving up a Policy, either from choice or necessity, as a *Paid up Policy* for the value of any such, will be given when required.

This Company also gives liberal assistance to to those who, from any cause, find themselves unable to pay their premiums when due.

Prompt, Reliable Agents Wanted,

with whom liberal arrangements will be made upon application to

J. W. FLETCHER,

Gen'l Agt. for New England.

22 School St., Boston, Mass.

J. B. BRACKETT, W. R. YORK, } General Agts., 5 Journal Bl'k, Lewiston, Me.
W. R. YORK, J. B. BRACKETT, } General Agts., 7 Adams' Block, Biddeford, Me.

*FRANCIS G. WARREN, M.D., Medical Examiner, Biddeford, Me.*

*H. C. VAUGHAN, M. D., Medical Examiner, Lewiston, Me.*

3m37

IMPORTANT

to those in want of

CARPETS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS!

—AT—

F. A. DAY'S CARPET ROOMS,

No. 165 Main Street, Biddeford.

In order to keep the trade from going to other places, we are determined to sell all our

**New Spring Carpetings**

at LESS than Boston or New York prices.

50 ROLLS

New Carpets open this Week,

CONSISTING OF

*English Tapestry, Roxbury Tapestry, Ingrain Tapestry, Lowell and Hartford, Imperial 3-Ply, Lowell and Hartford Super-fine and Extra-fine, George Taylor Extra Super, Plain and Twilled Hemps, Dutch and*

KIDDERMINSTER HEMPS!

Something new and very durable.

*Every variety Canton Mattings,*

in all widths, in plain and checked.

*Full Line Stair Carpets,*

*English Oil Carpets, id all widths,*

very heavy and splendid styles.

Lambs' Wool Mats, Berlin do., Jute do., Velvet Rugs, Stair Rods, Carpet Lining, Carpet Sweepers,

In fact every article pertaining to a first class Carpet Store.

*People Furnishing Houses*

are invited to examine our stock before purchasing, and bear in mind that all customers will be courteously attended to, whether prepared to purchase or not.

☞ Particular attention given to fitting and making Carpets.

F. A. DAY,

163 & 165 Main, Street,

*City Building, Biddeford.*

Sept. 1, 1867. 21

GENTLEMEN,

Remember that

WM. HILL, 100 Main Street, Biddeford,

Will insure you an elegant and perfect fit for

ANY GARMENT

you may require, and at the Lowest Cash Prices. 37

NEW STYLES FALL DRESS GOODS!

OPENING THIS DAY AT

F. A. DAY'S,

21 163 & 165 Main Street.

## Saco Advertisements.

Commutation of Rations

FOR THE HEIRS of those who died in Rebel Prisons can now be had.

Address or apply to F. W. GUPTILL, General Claim Agent, Saco, Me. 23

**Dye House Notice.**

I WOULD inform the citizens of Saco and Biddeford that I have removed from the old Saco Dye House to

**No. 22 Factory Island,**

where all orders entrusted to my care will be promptly and carefully attended to, at prices defying competition. I would also state that Mr. Free has hired the old Saco Dye House and posted up a notice which seems intended to indicate that he is in company with me. I do not receive orders at *his* dye house.

3m35 HORACE BURKE.

FANCY DYE HOUSE,

Near Covered Bridge,

Factory Island, Saco, Me.

VALENTINE FREE

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Saco, Biddeford and vicinity, that he has made great improvement in his Fancy Dye House, where he is prepared to color any color in the best manner.

Coloring and cleansing goods done by steam, where it is in no danger of injuring any goods.

Coats, Vests, Pants and Capes cleansed and colored without being ripped, and put in good order.

All coloring done by him warranted not to smut.

PRICE REDUCED.

Dresses colored for one dollar, and all other goods accordingly. 37tf

### Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that, whereas, my wife, Phebe T. Sanborn, has left my bed and board without my consent, and without any provocation, I do hereby forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from this date. F. W. SANBORN.

Saco, May 1, 1867. 3w37

THOSE GENTLEMEN

Who desire to select from a large stock of the CHOICEST STYLES OF

WOOLEN GOODS

for Autumn or Winter wear, should remember to call at

100 Main Street, Biddeford, Me. 37

NEW FALL GOODS!

READ THESE

LOW PRICES!

New Lot Best Quality Kid Gloves.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laird's Bloom of Youth, | only | 45 |
| Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, | | 65 |
| Ladies' Nets (fine quality), | only | 06 |
| Burnett's Cocoaine, | | 70 |
| A good Wallet for | | 25 |
| Black Velvet Ribbons (best quality), | | cheap! |
| Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion—(*it will remove Moth and Freckles*) | | |
| Webster's Hair Invigorator, | | 60 |
| Knowles Vegetable Hair Restorer, | | |
| Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, | | 60 |
| Shaw's Canadian Hair Invigorator, | | |
| Shaw's British Oleon, | | 35 |
| Ring's Ambrosia, | | 60 |
| Sozodont, | | 60 |
| Mrs. Wilson's Hair Dressing, | | 33 |
| Oil Benne—Rose Hair Oil, | | |
| *Good All Linen Bosoms,* | | 25 |
| Ladies' Embroidered Edge H'dk'fs, | | 25 |
| Ladies' Fine Hemmed " " | | |
| Ladies' Hose (fine and heavy), | | 15 |

New Lot French Leather Bags.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ladies' Work Boxes and Writing Desks, | | |
| *Best quality* Lily White—Rouge | | |
| *Best* Moon Fun—Magnolia Balm, | | 40 |
| Barrett's Hair Restorer (cheap), | | 65 |
| Perry Davis' Pain Killer, | | 20 |
| Walcott's Pain Annihilator, | | *cheap.* |
| Radway's Relief—Atwood's Bitters, | | 24 |
| Drake's Plantation Bitters, | | 95 |
| Jackson's Bitters—Langley's Bitters—Williams' Bitters—Wing's Pills, | | 17 |
| Schenck's Mandrake Pills, | | 17 |
| Ayer's and Wright's *Sugar Coated* Pills, | | 17 |
| Bloom of the Lotus, the *new* article for beautifying the complexion. | | |
| Bath of Beauty, 20—Pink Balls. | | |
| Clark's Liquid White, 25—Best Pins. | | |
| Kennedy's Medical Discovery, | | $1 05 |
| Schenck's Tonic and Syrup, | | each 1 05 |
| Poland's Humor Doctor, | | *cheap.* |
| Poland's White Pine Compound, | | 75 |
| Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, 75—Hopkin's Troches, Brown's Bronchial Troches, | | 24 |
| Constitution Life Syrup, | | 90 |
| Constitution Water—Fisher's Cough Drops—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, | | 24 |
| Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Cherry Pectoral | | 80 |
| Bush's Sarsaparilla and Iron, | | 67 |
| Calder's Dentine, 20—Cook's Dentifrice, Martha Washington Hair Restorer, | | 60 |
| Sevett's Swistenia for the Teeth, | | 60 |
| Lyon's Kathairon, 37—Corset Springs, | | 10 |
| Strutusine for the Hair, | | 50 |
| Chaussier's Empress for the Hair (*French*). | | |
| Ebbetts' Hair Regenerator. | | |
| Florida Water, a *nice* Perfume, | | |
| Fuller's Extract Buchu—Bird Cages—Tooth Brushes, 10—Hair Brushes—Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus, | | 75 |
| Coarse Combs, 05—Ribbed Hose, | | 12½ |
| Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer (new). | | |
| Gent's Linen H'dk'fs (good), | | 25 |
| Gent's Paper Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, 5 Ladies Collars for | | 10 |
| Ivory and Rubber Fine Combs, Note Paper and Envelopes, Dress Buttons and Dress Braids, Best Needles and Spool Cotton, Ladies' Elastics and Elastic Braids, Rubber Round Combs, Tapes. | | |
| Ladies' H'dk'fs (fine) | | 10 |
| Black Lace Veils, all qualities, Black Alpaca Braids, *Bellings*, Woolen Yarns, all colors, Coarse Blue Yarn (*large skeins*), Berage and Tissue Veils (*cheap*). | | |
| Ladies' Fleece Lined Hose. | | 37 |
| Nice Fluid for *HAIR CURLING*, Hadley's Spool Thread (machine), Scissors, Sewing Silk and Twist, *BEST* Linen Thread, Whalebones, Silk Waterfall Nets, White Gloves, Ladies' *best* Cotton and Wool Hose (*2cheap*), Children's Balmoral Hose, Allen's Lung Balsam, Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, Kennedy's Salt Rheum Ointment. | | |
| Children's Toy Tea Sets, | | 25 |
| Playing Cards, 25—Alphabet Blocks, | | 25 |
| Rubber Dolls and Dolls Heads, Dolls, Drums, Vases, large lot Watch Sales, Harps, Rubber Rattles, 25—Toy Watches, Toilet Soaps, Castile Soap, Rich Handkerchief Boxes, *great variety* of Toys. Family Dye Colors, Honey Soap, Leverton's Lightning Hair Dye, *Nice Silk* Beltings, and many other NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at our | | |

Usual Low Prices!

COOK BRO'S,

(3d door above the Post Office),

1s1y11 CITY BUILDING, BIDDEFORD.

REMEMBER,

That all Garments cut and made at

100 MAIN STREET,

are warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

37 Wm. HILL.

EMPLOYMENT.

NOW is the time to get good situations at the NEW ENGLAND GEN. AGENCY, 95 Main St., Biddeford, Maine.

A new Enterprise in Biddeford,

Patent Agency & Employment Office.

Situations furnished for young men and women in all kinds of business, in city or country, at short notice. Males or females wishing good lucrative employment, should apply at once, either in person or by letter, at our office. Parties wishing help—men or women—for any kind of employment, by applying to us, we will guarantee to supply them at very short notice, free of charge.

New inventions and Patent Rights. State and County rights for sale for some of the latest and best patents in the country. Practical business men, having large or small capital to invest, are invited to an examination of the many practical money-making inventions constantly for sale. ARTICLES FOR AGENTS—a large variety constantly on hand and being received. We warrant good, active men from $5.00 to $10.00 per day in selling our goods.

W. G. SMITH & CO., Patent and Employment Agents.

N. B. Agents constantly wanted. 1m36

DOWN

GO THE PRICES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

STOVES & TIN WARE

CHEAP!

BEING about to remove to a more commodious building on Alfred street, I now offer, for a few weeks,

AT MY OLD STAND,

NO. 89 MAIN STREET,

my present large stock of

STOVES AND TIN WARE

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Call and see before you buy, as I wish to reduce my stock before moving, and will offer you BETTER BARGAINS than can possibly be obtained elsewhere. ☞ Remember that this agreement is for the purpose of saving the cost of moving so large a stock.

J. GOLDSBROUGH.

Biddeford, Aug. 23, 1867. 35tf

IF you want to get a good likeness call at McKENNEY & HOBSON'S, and secure such pictures as they always get the *First Premium* for

Now Ready for Fall and Winter Trade.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS

—AT—

MOULTON & BODWELL'S

Clothing and Tailoring Establishment.

The subscribers would most respectfully inform the citizens of Biddeford, Saco and vicinity that they are now fully prepared for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, and offer the most carefully selected and extensive Stock of

German, French and Domestic Woolen Goods

Ever offered in this County,

CONSISTING OF MOSCOW BEAVERS, CASTOR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA, TRICOTS, PIQUETS, DIAGONALS, BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, AND ALMOST AN INNUMERABLE VARIETY OF

FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for Coats, Pants and Vests. Also Cashmerets, Satinets, Tweeds, &c.

They have also added to their Stock a very large line of

Plain and Fancy Shirting Flannels,

Which they are offering at prices so low as to astonish every buyers. They sell splendid styles of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS | for | 30 | cts. per yd. |
| BELNAP | do. | 35 | " |
| PEMBERTON | do. | 48 | " |
| GONIC'S, Extra quality, | | 55 | " |
| DARK BLUE, | do. | 35 | " |
| DARK BLUE, Extra, | do. | 42 | " |
| BLUE MIXED, | do. | 35 | " |
| BLUE MIXED, Extra, | do. | 42 | " |
| SCARLET, | do. | 35 | " |
| SCARLET, Extra, | do. | 42 | " |

They have also bought several large job lots of

DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES,

Suitable for Men's and Boys' wear, of excellent style and quality, which they are selling from 60 cts. to $1.00 per yard.

FURNISHING GOODS.

The attention of the public is directed to their Stock of Furnishing Goods for Men's wear, consisting in great variety of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Tie Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Traveling Shirts, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Stockings, and almost every article usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS FURNISHING GOODS STORE.

They have a large line of UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS which they are selling cheaper than they were ever offered in this market.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KNIT SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, large size, | | 47 |
| KNIT SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, | " | 62 |
| KNIT SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, | " | 75 |
| KNIT SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, | " | 87 |
| KNIT SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, | "

# Our All Sorts.

The chief art of learning is to attempt but little at a time. The widest excursions of the mind are made by short flight's, frequently; the most lofty fabrics of science are formed by continued accumulation of single propositions.

People boast of success—even the smallest; but we learn wisdom from failure much oftener than from success. "Often," says a philosophical writer, "we discover what will do, by finding out what will not do. He who never made a mistake, probably never made a discovery."

A lady thus describes Mr. John G. Saxe, in the Commercial *Advertiser*:

He's tall as any *Longfellow*,
A giant in these days.
He's wittier far than *Whittier*,
Who sings in labor's praise,
And brightest of New England's bards
Is he where'er he roams,
Who, although Doctor *Holmes* is bright,
Can always brighten homes.

Mr. Pitt once met in company with a very assuming young gentleman, who gave forth his opinion on all subjects with a confidence quite unsuited to his age. Having informed the company that he was a student at Wadham College, Oxford, Mr. Pitt said, "Pardon me, sir, I took you for the Principal of Brazen-nose."

The wife of a celebrated physician, one day casting her eye out of the window, observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his patients, at which she exclaimed: "I do wish my husband would keep away from such processions—it appears too much like a tailor carrying home his work."

No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty; on the contrary, one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, *purely for conscience's sake*, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits far beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company, can do for them.

A lady called at a store recently and inquired of a young clerk for "crewel." Not willing to appear ignorant, nor exactly comprehending her, he handed down a regular twisted cowskin. "Why," said the lady, "that is not what I want." "Well," replied the boy, "that is the cruelest thing I know of."

A pauper recently died in a New Hampshire poor house, the superintendent of which suggested to an old room-mate of the deceased that he should dig his grave. This the old fellow stoutly refused to do, saying: "Hang the lazy old critter, he's been loafing about here all the spring; why didn't he dig his grave then if he wanted one dug?"

The following memorandum was picked up by one of the editorial force of the New York *Express*:

"Skeleton skirt for wife; Godfrey's cordial for baby; No. 9 shoes for Matilda; nursing bottle No. 2; a gallon of whiskey; pink saucer and powder for Miss Jones; one Testament; borrowed of Smith $12; send for beefsteak and bread at 12 A. M.; meet Julia at 5 P. M."

A colored preacher at the South recently said in a prayer: "O Lord be pleased to shake your great table-cloth over your hungry children dat dey may be fed wid de crumbs of your love." Another, preaching at Port Hudson, used the following illustration:

"De whole of God's relation to us am like de wheel. De Lord Jesus Christ am de hub, de Christians am de spokes, and de tire am de grace of God a binding 'em all together; and de nearer we get to de hub, de nearer we go to each other."

## General Advertisements.

### Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Robert Cleaves and Jonathan Parker, of Kennebunk, under the firm of Cleaves & Parker, was dissolved on the 29th day of August, 1867, by mutual consent.

R. Cleaves is authorized to settle all debts due to, and by the company.

R. CLEAVES,
JONATHAN PARKER.

3w37

**RELIABLE! CHEAPEST!! BEST!!!**

Don't Pay $1. Save 50 Cents.

**Kingsley's Wonderful Hair Reviver**

CHANGES GRAY HAIR. Promotes its growth. Prevents its falling. Keeps it moist. Be sure and try it.

A FEW HOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Proprietor of Payson's Indelible Ink.—"Your Reviver gives the Hair an appearance of renewed youth, and leaves it healthy and soft."

From Prof. Hitchcock, Amherst College.—"I have been trying your Reviver, and am satisfied that it imparts a dark color to Gray Hair."

From W. B. Welton, Clerk of S. L. Hospital.—"I find it all you claim for it, and would say to all, try it."

From the Springfield Republican.—"One of the best Hair Reivers known."

Prepared by C. B. KINGSLEY, Northampton, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Merchants. Price only 50 cents.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., & REED, CUTLER & CO. Wholesale Agents, Boston. 26

1s3m

**PORTLAND**

**Business College,**

Corner of Elm and Congress Sts.

THIS institution offers to young men and Ladies the best facilities for obtaining a through business education. Scholarship for full course in **Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Book-Keeping, and Penmanship,** comprising both theory and practice, good in forty-five Colleges, constituting the "*International Business College Association.*"

For further information, please call at the College, or send for the paper, samples of money and specimens of penmanship. Address,

L. A. GRAY, Principal,
4w36 Portland, Me.

CRESCENT PAPER COLLAR CO. BOSTON

THE UNBOUNDED SUCCESS of these collars has gained for them the reputation of being the *Best Fitting and Most Economical Collars* in use. Made in all styles—in *Linen Finish,—Enameled,—Pins and Fasten.* At the **Reduced Prices** now offered, they defy competition.

**For Sale Everywhere.**

**F. A. HAWLEY & CO.,**
Selling Agents, 13 Otis and 24 Arch Sts., BOSTON,

Wholesale Dealers in Men's FURNISHING GOODS.
8w Agents for "Plymouth Buck Gloves." 36

**THE PORTLAND**

**Kerosene Oil Company**

Would inform the public that they continue to manufacture

**Portland Kerosene Oil,**

*From Albert Coal Exclusively.*

The prevalence of a large quantity of inferior and dangerous oils in the market, at a cheap price—many of which are little better than Naptha itself—and the existence of false reports in regard to the PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL, render it a matter of justice to ourselves, as well as safety to consumers, that some notice should be taken of these facts. Therefore, we again present an advertisement, and would call attention to the high standard of our Oil, the fire test of which is 135 degrees Fahrenheit, and often reaches considerably higher; also, we would say, that we are determined to maintain its long established reputation.

Portland Kerosene Oil Comp'y.

Portland, Me., Aug. 4th, 1867. 1yr36

## Special Notices.

**MOTH & FRECKLES.**

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face called Moth Patches and Freckles, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond St., New York. Sold by all druggists in Biddeford and elsewhere. Secured by copyright.

8m12

**Turner's Tic Douloureux,**

Or *Universal Neuralgia Pill*, is a safe, certain and speedy cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the face or head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous Disease withstands its magic influence. It has the unqualified approval of many eminent physicians. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of $1.00 and 2 postage stamps. TURNER & CO., 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

Boston, July 1, 1867. 1yr28

*IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.*

The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-four years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain $1. Office No. 9 Endicott street, Boston.

N. B.—Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.

Boston, June 22, 1867. 1ry27

No. 4.

**Dr. Schenck, the Lung Doctor.**

☞ The Proprietor of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, the inventor of SCHENCK'S PROPRIETARY, the only instrument that can be a certainty detect the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs.

This is of great importance to Dr. SCHENCK, to know the exact condition of the lungs, whether it is Tuberculous, Pulmonary, Bronchial, Pleuritic, or Dyspeptic Consumption, and whether it is both lungs or only one that are diseased.

It requires constant and long practice to become familiar with every sound or rattling of a diseased bronchial tube. Patients come to Dr. SCHENCK to get examined that have been examined by their family physician, who told them that their lungs were almost gone; when, by a close examination with the Respirometer, it is often found that it is an affection of the bronchial tube; and by getting a healthy action of the liver and tone of the stomach, the sufferer is soon restored to health. Sometimes a medicine that will stop a cough is certain death to the patient. It locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, stopping the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms every week, 32 Bond Street, New York, and 35 Hanover Street, Boston, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. He gives advice free; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5. His medicines are for sale by all druggists and dealers, also a full supply at all times at his rooms. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen; Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Agents for Boston. For sale by all druggists.

***The National Cough Cure***

Has cured Rev. William McDonald, of Boston, when pronounced by physicians *incurable*. It will cure any *curable* cough; it always *relieves*. For Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, &c., it has no superior. Admirable, also, for public speakers and singers. Sold by all Druggists. G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Wholesale Agents. 6

DR. S. S. FITCH'S

**"FAMILY PHYSICIAN,"**

Seventy-six pages; price 25 cents. Sent to any address. No money required until the book is received, read, and fully approved. It is a perfect guide to the sick or indisposed.

Address, DR. S. S. FITCH, 25 Tremont Street, Boston. 1y6

**ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,**

OF CUBA.

DRAWN ONCE IN SEVENTEEN DAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Prize of | $100,000 |
| " " | 50,000 |
| " " | 25,000 |
| " " | 10,000 |

&c., &c. Prizes paid in Gold. Prizes Cashed and information given by GEORGE UPHAM,
1y34 63 N. Main St., Providence, R. I.

MINERAL BATHS at home.—A few baths prepared with Strumatic Salts, will effectually cure Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula and Eruptions on the face. Sold by Druggists generally. eoply48

An Autumn Suggestion.

Now, as heavy fogs arise and searching winds commence to blow; now, as the human body, exhausted like inanimate nature by the heats of summer, begins to wilt and droop; now, ere the inclement winter makes its trying onset; NOW is the time for a preparatory course of the best acclimating medicines in existence,

*HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.*

Fever and Ague is rampant in all parts of the country. Quinine, the physicians admit, will not quell the phase of the disease which at present pervades the entire West. It is well that it is so, for the remedy (so-called), is deadlier than the malady. But if quinine is inefficient in intermittent fevers,

*HOSTETTER'S BITTERS*

is irresistible. It would be safe to make a contract, under heavy penalties, that any given "Fever-and-Ague District" should be exempted from the disorder for any particular time, provided every inhabitant would take the BITTERS according to directions during the term of the contract. There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-febrile medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken duly as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official specifics and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic, and nothing else, as a preventive and cure for all the forms of chill and fever. Vigor is the thing most needful in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and in nervous affections, and

*HOSTETTER'S BITTERS*

are the safest, surest, and most wholesome and strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted. (Sept) 37

To Henry G. Dean, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of York:

THE undersigned, being more than three of the owners of the Free Baptist meeting house, situate on Jefferson street, in the city of Biddeford, in said County of York, and of the pews in the same, apply to you, said Justice, and request you to issue your warrant to the undersigned, Nicholas Wakefield, directing him to notify the owners of said meeting house, and the owners of the pews therein, to meet at said house on the twenty first day of September next, at 7½ o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of incorporating themselves according to law.

NICHOLAS WAKEFIELD,
DANIEL J. MEEDS,
HORACE SMITH,
SAMUEL P. TIBBETTS,
F. PARCHER.

Dated at Biddeford, this 28th day of August, A. D. 1867.

State of Maine.

YORK, ss. To *Nicholas Wakefield, of the City of Biddeford, in said County of York*, GREETING:

IN compliance with the foregoing application, made to me, you are hereby directed to notify the owners of the Free Baptist meeting house, situate on Jefferson street, in the City of Biddeford, and the owners of the pews therein, to meet at said meeting house, on Saturday, the twenty-first day of September next at 7½ o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of incorporating themselves according to law; and you will notify the owners of said meeting house, and of the pews therein, to meet at the time, place, and for the purpose above indicated, by posting up a certified copy of this Warrant on the principal outer door of said meeting house, and in the Post Office, in public and conspicuous place in said Biddeford, three weeks prior to said meeting, and also by causing said copy to be published, prior to said meeting, three weeks successively in the UNION AND JOURNAL, a newspaper published in said Biddeford, in said County of York; and, have you this Warrant at the time, place, and for the purpose aforesaid, with your doings therein.

Given under my hand at said Biddeford, this twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1867.

HENRY G. DEAN,
Justice of the Peace.

Pursuant to the foregoing Warrant, to me directed, I hereby notify said persons to meet at the time and place, and for the purpose aforesaid.

NICHOLAS WAKEFIELD.

A true copy, attest: NICHOLAS WAKEFIELD.

Dated at Biddeford, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1867. 3w36

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that I have given my daughter, Sally Joy, her time, and that I shall claim none of her earnings nor pay any of her debts from this date. ASA JOY.

Witness: *Noah Hobbs.*
North Berwick, Sept. 3, 1867. 3w37

**Notice.**

THE Annual Meeting of the Freewill Baptist Foreign Missionary Society will be held in the Freewill Baptist Meeting House at South Berwick, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the choice of officers and the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting.

Members of the Society are hereby notified and requested to attend.

*Per order of the Executive Com.*

D. W. C. DURGIN,
Rec. Sec. and Clerk.

Wells, Sept. 4, 1867. 3w37

**Freedom Notice.**

THIS is to certify that I have this day given my son, Eli B. Hill, his time to act and trade for himself for the remainder of his minority, and I shall pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings. STEPHEN W. HILL.

Kennebunkport, Aug 30, 1867. 3w36

☞ Wedding Cards printed at this Office.

## Biddeford Advertisements.

**Hardy Machine Co.**

THE Grist Mill belonging to this Company is still in active operation, grinding all the corn, &c., that is brought there.

This Company also now do most all kinds of Repairs in Job Work on Iron, Wood, &c. Mowing Machines, Sewing Machines and Knitting Machines thoroughly repaired. Also, Drafting and Pattern or Model making neatly executed. Also, Piping—water, gas, steam, &c. All orders for work will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES HARDY, AGENT.

Biddeford, Feb. 21, 1867. 9

LADIES' KID GLOVES,

of the best quality,

IN BLACK, WHITE & COLORED

all sizes, for sale by

**C. H. SELLEA,**

20 No. 1 Union Block, Biddeford, Me.

Diarrhœa and Cholera.

*Remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and Cholera, will be found at*

The Drug Store of Dr. J. Sawyer,

19tf 147 Biddeford House Block, Main Street.

**FURNITURE STORE.**

New Firm.

—AT—

**TURNER & PARSONS,**

No. 160 MAIN ST., BIDDEFORD, opposite the Post Office, can always be found

A FULL STOCK OF FURNITURE!

From the best Manufacturers, COMPRISING:

**CHAMBER SETS,**

In Black Walnut, Chestnut, Oak and Pine.

**EXTENSION AND CENTRE TABLES,**

In Mahogany, Walnut, Chestnut, &c.;

With or without Marble Top.

**Sofas, Lounges,**

*EASY CHAIRS, OTTOMANS, PARLOR SUITES,*

In Brocs, Rept and Hair Cloth. ☞ The largest assortment of Stuffed Furniture in York Co.

Hat-Trees, What-Nots, Bureaus, Sinks and Teapoys.

A complete assortment of

**Cane and Wood Chairs.**

French, cottage, and common

BEDSTEADS!

Trundle Beds, Cribs and Cradles.

***MIRRORS!***

of all sizes and prices,

Curled Hair, Husk, Excelsior, and MIXED

**Mattresses and Spring Beds!**

Live Geese and Common

**FEATHERS.**

Gilt, Landscape, Paper and Grecian

Window Shades and Fixtures.

Mats and Brushes in variety.

**Pictures Framed to Order,**

In any desirable style.

**WOOD & WILLOW WARE,**

And all goods required in house furnishing. Our goods are bought exclusively for cash, and the attention of purchasers is invited to the decided advantage to themselves, in examining here before buying elsewhere.

☞ Cabinet and Upholstery Work done to order, in all its branches.

**TURNER & PARSONS,**

100 Main St.,

Old stand of Goodwin & Turner.

ALFRED L. TURNER. (30tf) JAS. O. PARSONS.

**Baskets! Baskets!**

WE have just received a large lot of SPLINT and RATAN BASKETS, comprising—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Splint and Ratan Clothes | Baskets. | | |
| " " " | " | 1 Bushel | " |
| " " " | " | " | " |
| " " " | " | " | " |

which we offer to the *trade* at manufacturers' prices

CHADBOURN & NOWELL,
82 Main St.

**Something New!**

THE undersigned have just fitted a new JOB AND REPAIR SHOP in the Shaw & Clark Sewing Machine Factory, for doing all kinds of IRON WORK at short notice.

Also, SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED at short notice

We have also MANSON'S PATENT DOUBLE DASH CHURN, which we are glad to recommend as the best, cheapest and easiest working churn in the market. Orders filled promptly. Please call and examine at our place of business.

S. T. RUMERY,
R. PHILLIPS.

29

**DR. BURLEIGH SMART'S**

**Cough Medicine**

CAN be had only at DR. STEVENS & SON'S, 93 Main street, Biddeford. 9tf

**CITY LIBRARY.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having books belonging to the City Library, must return them immediately, in order that they may be examined and repaired previous to the winter season.

No books will be given out till the 1st of October, by which time, it is hoped, the Library may be examined, repaired, and replenished by the addition of new books.

By order of Com. on City Library.

FERGUSON HAINES,
JOHN H. BURNHAM,
ALBERT PERKINS.

Biddeford, Aug. 27, 1867. 5w36

**MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP**

WITH

**YOUR WASTE GREASE;**

NO LIME NECESSARY.

BY USING

**Saponifier!**

OR

*Manufactured by*

**PENN'A. SALT M'FG. CO.**

It will make TWELVE POUNDS of excellent Hard Soap, or TWENTY-FIVE GALLONS of the very best Soft Soap, for only about THIRTY CENTS. Directions on each box. For sale at all Drug and Grocery Stores.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Be particular in asking for

PENN'A. SALT M'FG. CO'S. SAPONIFIER

Dyspepsia Cured,
Rheumatism Cured,
Eruptions on the Face Cured,
Scrofula Cured

BY TREATMENT WITH MINERAL WATERS.

Do away with all your various and often pernicious drugs and quack medicines, and use a few baths prepared with

**"STRUMATIC SALTS."**

These SALTS are made from the concentrated Liquors of the Mineral Wells of the Penn'a Salt Manf'g Co., in Pittsburg, and are packed in air-tight boxes. One always sufficient for a bath. Directions are attached.

INTERNALLY USE

**"Strumatic Mineral Waters."**

In bottles of one and a half pints. One sufficient for a day's use. Sold by Druggists generally.

MERRILL BRO'S No. 215 State Street, Wholesale Agents. 1y sep48

**SPRING GOODS**

NOW OPENING AT

**LEIGHTON & GOODWIN'S.**

We are this week making large additions to our Stock, having just

RETURNED FROM THE MARKET

with a full line of

DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS.

Among our specialties we shall be be prepared to offer one of the most choice selections of

**PRINTS, DELAINES**

American and Scotch

**GINGHAMS,**

Striped, Grey and Plain

**FRENCH POPLINS.**

Also, a new lot of

**BLACK ALPACAS,**

and a great variety of

☞ **OTHER DRESS GOODS,**

adapted to the coming season.

**SHAWLS.**

We are opening a splendid line of Shawls, in Premiers, Berlin, Zephyr and Llama. Also, the latest styles of

**LADIES' GARMENTS!**

from 1st class houses in Boston.

Domestic Goods!

BALMORALS, HOOP SKIRTS & CORSETS.

We keep constantly on hand a

FULL STOCK OF

☞ BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS, TICKS, STRIPES

—AND—

**BLUE DENIMS!**

Also, Brown and Bleached

**Table Linen!**

in squares or by the yd.

**WOOLEN GOODS!**

We have replenished our Woolen Department by adding some very nice

TRICOTS AND FANCY CASSIMERES!

for coatings. Also, a

FULL STOCK

—OF—

**FANCY PANT GOODS,**

for boys' and men's wear. Remember that our goods are

***ALL NEW,***

and selected with care, and should consequently command a more

**IMMEDIATE SALE,**

while our facilities enable us to name prices of the most favorable character.

*Very respectfully,*

**Leighton & Goodwin,**

18 145 MAIN ST., Biddeford, Maine.

## General Advertisements.

**The Union Pacific Railroad Co.**

**Their First Mortgage Bonds**

AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what "promises to be the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can mantain remunerative rates.

3d. 425 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depot, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 92 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Government, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who tell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. less than U. S. Stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

Over Nine per Cent. Interest.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU ST., CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 Wall St., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall St. and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
1s3m26 NEW YORK.

"WHERE can I get the nicest photographs? At McKENNEY & HODSDON'S, where pictures of all kinds can be obtained as cheap as at any place in Biddeford or Saco, and warranted to be better. No. 131 Main Street.

## Biddeford Advertisements.

THE BEST ARTICLE

—OF—

TOOTH POWDER

For Sale at

DR. HALEY'S OFFICE,

93 MAIN STREET. 25

PIANO-FORTES, American and other ORGANS, MELODEONS, and Piano Stools for sale.

D. POND,
21 No. 4 Crystal Arcade, Biddeford, Me.

**Notice.**

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between us, under the name of G. F. Good & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. F. GOOD,
WM. H. MURCH.

Aug. 23, 1867. 3w35

RUFUS SMALL & SON'S

**GEN. INSURANCE AGENCY**

OFFICE IN CITY BUILING,

(Directly over the Post Office),

BIDDEFORD,.....MAINE,

Represent the following Old and well established Companies:

FIRE!

**THE NEW ENGLAND**

OF BOSTON;

**Capital, $4,700,000.**

*DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY,*

**THE "PHŒNIX,"**

OF BROOKLYN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $1,000,000 |
| Surplus | 500,000 |
| Total | $1,500,000 |

**THE INTERNATIONAL**

OF NEW YORK.

☞ The first and only Company ever organized on this Continent with an original

MILLION DOLLARS CAPITAL!

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus, nearly | $400,000 |
| Capital | 1,000,000 |
| Total | $1,400,000 |

**THE "SECURITY,"**

OF NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital and Assets | $1,462,643 19 |

**THE NORWICH,**

OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

(Organized 1803)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $300,000 |

**THE QUINCY,**

OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Fund | $500,000 |

Liabilities, none. Not a loss unpaid or unsettled. 40 per cent. returned in dividends on 5 Year Risks. 20 per cent. on One Year Risks.

Risks covered at once. Solicitors wanted Losses promptly paid.

RUFUS SMALL & SON.
City Building, over the P. O.

THE CELEBRATED

**HOWE SEWING MACHINE**

Can be had of

**S. NEWCOMB, Agent,**

44 At his Shoe Manufactory, South Street

**Copartnership Notice.**

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of DEARING & PILSBURY, where they intend to keep constantly on hand the largest and best assortment of Ready-made Coffins and Caskets to be found in the county. Also, Robes and Plates furnished to order at low prices. The only place in the County where Caskets are furnished to order.

SAW FILING AND JOB WORK

done at short notice, and all work done by us will give satisfaction.

☞ At the old stand—

DEARING'S BUILDING, 175 MAIN STREET,

Biddeford, Maine.

J. M. DEARING,
SAM'L H. PILSBURY.

July 23, 1866.

I return my thanks to the citizens of the County for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the past four years, and hope, by strict attention to business, we shall merit a continuance of the same. All persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having demands against me are requested to present the same for payment.

33 J. M. DEARING.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

INSURANCE against fire on all kinds of insurable property, in the safest and best companies in the States. In the old

ÆTNA, HARTFORD, CONN.,
Capital $2,225,000.

THE HOME INS. CO., NEW HAVEN,
Capital $500,000.

HOLYOKE M. F. INS. CO., SALEM, MASS.
Net Available Capital, $600,000.

UNION FIRE INS. CO., BANGOR, ME.,
Capital $100,000.

By J. M. GOODWIN,
26 Biddeford, Me., office over the Post Office.

Everybody should have

A GOOD

**Clothes Basket,**

and the place to buy is at

CHADBOURN & NOWELL'S,

12 No. 82, Main street.

**REMOVAL!**

E. H. C. HOOPER, Agent for the Universal Life Insurance Co., has removed his office from Union Block to Hooper's Brick Block, nearly opposite, at No. 95 Main St., (up stairs.) 7

**Real Estate.**

Stores and Store Lots, Houses and House Lots, located on the principal streets in Biddeford, for sale low. Terms made satisfactory. By CHARLES HARDY,
Office No. 8 Lincoln st.

Biddeford, Me., Feb. 21, 1867. 9

**FIRST CLASS FURNITURE**

of all kinds, at

CHADBOURN & NOWELL'S,

12 82 Main Street

IF YOU WANT A

GOOD CHAMBER SET,

got up in good style, call at

CHADBOURN & NOWELL'S

12 82 Main Street.

Just Received,

A fresh lot of New Styles

**Gilt Band Curtains,**

at reduced prices, at

CHADBOURN & NOWELL'S,

16 82 Main Street.

**NOTICE!**

The LARGEST and BEST SELECTED assortment of Ladies' and Gent.'s

**GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,**

**Clocks,**

**JEWELRY,**

SILVER & PLATED WARES,

in this vicinity, can be found at Messrs.

**TWAMBLEY & CLEAVES,**

130 MAIN STREET,

(Crystal Arcade), Biddeford.

N. B.—All kinds of fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing done and warranted to give satisfaction.

June 1st, 1866. 25

## Portland Business Cards.

BURGIN, EDW. H. & CO., 120 Com'l street, Corn, Meal, Oats, Ground-Salt, Rice Feed, Shorts.

CUSHMAN, A. & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers of warranted Boots and Shoes, 34 Union street.

**FLETCHER & CO.,**

(*Successors to Hersey, Fletcher & Co.,*)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission Merchants,

159 COMMERCIAL St., PORTLAND.

All Business or Orders entrusted to us, promptly and faithfully executed.

1yr26

## Saco Advertisements.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS,

So celebrated for their purity of tone and power, being well adapted for the

USE OF CHURCHES AND VESTRIES,

ARE FOR SALE BY

C. T. SHANNON,

SOLE AGENT,

No. 64 Factory Island, Saco.

tf (Up Stairs.) 34

**Watches,**

**Watches! Watches!**

Just received a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' Gold Watches

—AND—

CHAINS,

At R. K. TWAMBLEY'S,

No. 30 Factory Island, Saco. 1y47

**D. M. OWEN & CON,**

**MERCHANT TAILORS**

—AND DEALERS IN—

Foreign and Domestic Woolens,

—AND—

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 60 MAIN STREET, Saco, Maine.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Cutting for Others to Make.

All work warranted, as to fit and workmanship.

19

**Licensed Agency.**

*ARREARS OF PAY, PENSIONS, BOUNTY, and PRIZE MONEY.*

Above claims promptly secured by

EDWARD EASTMAN,
39 Saco, Maine.

BLANK BOOK

**MANUFACTORY**

—AND—

BINDERY.

Having purchased the Bindery of LYMAN B. MILLIKEN, and secured the services of

A First-Class Workman,

I am prepared with Improved Machinery to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books, and to execute Bookbinding in a neat manner. ☞ Prompt attention given to all orders.

J. S. LOCKE, 32 Main St., Saco.
L. BURNHAM, 127 Main St., Biddeford.

**BOSTON RETAIL**

**BOOT & SHOE STORE,**

No. 43 Main Street,

FACTORY ISLAND, SACO, MAINE,

is the place to examine our new stock of

Gent's, Boys', Youth's, Ladies', Misses and Children's

**Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and SLIPPERS,**

of different styles and varieties, and of superior quality, and as we have purchased for CASH, we shall sell CHEAP, intending to establish a reputation for furnishing BETTER GOODS for the price, than any store in the cities of Saco or Biddeford.

☞ Remember the place,—

No. 43 Main Street, Factory Island, Saco.

Repairing done thoroughly and at reasonable rates. 10tf RUMERY & SANBORN.

Attention, Travellers!

**ARE YOU GOING WEST?**

We have made our usual Spring arrangements, by which we are enabled to furnish passengers with

**THROUGH TICKETS**

to all points West and South-West, giving them choice of routes, at

LESS THAN BOSTON OR PORTLAND PRICES.

Information cheerfully given.

G. A. CARTER, Agent,

Express and Telegraph Office, Saco. 18tf

**JUST RECEIVED!**

A fine lot of

J. C. AIKEN & CO.'S CELEBRATED

**Gold Pens!**

WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR,

—AT—

H. K. TWAMBLEY'S,

No. 30 Factory Island, Saco. 1y47

**VALUABLE RESIDENCE IN SACO**

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his property on Beach street, Saco, for sale at a rare bargain. The property consists of a new two story house, painted and blinded, and finished throughout in a most substantial and modern style, having stables and out-buildings conveniently connected therewith. There are also nine acres of land under excellent and profitable cultivation, containing garden, with large number of fruit trees, &c. The situation is the best in this vicinity, being high and sightly, in the centre of an excellent neighborhood, and affording a fine view of the surrounding country.

The sole reason for the subscriber's desire to sell is sickness in his family. To a gentleman who desires to purchase a residence of the above description, this is a rare opportunity.

J. M. JORDAN, 46 Beach st.

Saco, Aug. 23, 1867. 36tf

## General Advertisements.

**STATE OF MAINE.**

THE undersigned, appointed Commissioners to examine the condition of the Insane Hospital, and the treatment of the patients therein, by virtue of a resolve of the last Legislature, will commence a session for that purpose at said Hospital in Augusta, on the thirteenth day of next September, at ten of the clock A. M., and continue the same from day to day as long as may be deemed necessary to complete said examination; and all persons having information or explanations to give relating to the purposes of said examination, are respectfully requested to be present and to testify accordingly.

A. G. JEWETT,
JAMES M. DEERING.
JARED FULLER.

August 1, 1867. 6w33

CROUP CROUP!!

***Dr. Hooker's***

**Cough & Croup Syrup**

CURES

*Croup, Coughs from Colds,*

Hoarseness, Catarrhal Coughs,

COUGHS FROM HUMORS, AND BRONCHIAL COUGHS, and gives speedy relief in Whooping Coughs, and Asthma, and often cures the latter, and invariably shortens the run of the former.

☞ Children are liable to be attacked with Croup without a moment's warning. It is, therefore, important that every family should have constantly at hand some simple and pleasant, yet efficacious remedy for the cure of this painful and too often fatal disease. Such a remedy is

Dr. HOOKER'S COUGH AND CROUP SYRUP.

For Sale by all Druggists.

C. D. LEET, Proprietor, Springfield, Mass.
Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, New York, will also supply the Trade at List Prices.

eowy15

**OR WORLDS SALVE**

Has been an old family nurse for the past twenty years and known all around the world as the most soothing and healing Ointment in existence.

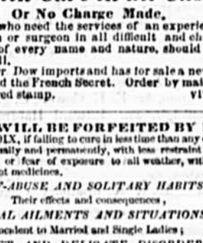
McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT

*Never Fails to Cure.*

Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Ulcers, Small Pox, Sore Nipples, Mercurial Sores, Erysipelas, Carbuncles, Corns, Bunions, and all Rheumatic Pains, &c. &c. Heals permanently Old Sores and Fresh Wounds. For Frosted Limbs, Burns, or Scalds, it has no equal in the World. Give it a trial.

Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

For sale in this city by Dr. Smith. y24




RING'S

**VEGETABLE AMBROSIA**

IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE!

**Gray-headed People** have their locks restored by it to the *dark, lustrous, silken tresses* of youth, and are happy!

Young People, with *light, faded* or *red* Hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!

People whose heads are covered with *Dandruff* and *Humors*, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps!

**Bald-Headed Veterans** have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of Hair, and dance for joy!

Young Gentlemen use it because it is richly perfumed!

Young Ladies use it because it keeps their Hair in place!

Everybody *must* and *will